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1904

STATE OF NEW YORK

Ninth Annual Report

OF THE

Manhattan State Hospital

EAST, WARD'S ISLAND

TO THE

State Commission in Lunacy

For the Year Ending September 30, 1904

ALBANY

BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY

STATE LEGISLATIVE PRINTERS.

1905

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Manhattan State Hospital

(The Manhattan State Hospital, East, Ward's Island)

AT NEW YORK

TO THE

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904

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Miss GRACE GILLETTE	

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J. T. W. ROWE, M. D.	First Assistant Physician
LOUIS C. PETTIT, M. D.	Second Assistant Physician
D. S. SPELLMAN, M. D.	Assistant Physician
J. RUDOLPH KNAPP, M. D.	Assistant Physician
C. FLOYD HAVILAND, M. D.	Assistant Physician
FRANK H. MAGNESS, M. D.	Assistant Physician
PHILIP C. WASHBURN, M. D.	Junior Physician
ARTHUR M. PHILLIPS, M. D.	Junior Physician
JAMES M. PARKINSON, M. D.	Junior Physician
ADELAIDE TURNER, M. D.	Medical Interne
FRANK R. HAVILAND, M. D.	Medical Interne
ALFRED J. FOX, M. D.	Medical Interne
GLANVILLE Y. RUSK, M. D.	Assistant for Autopsies

Treasurer

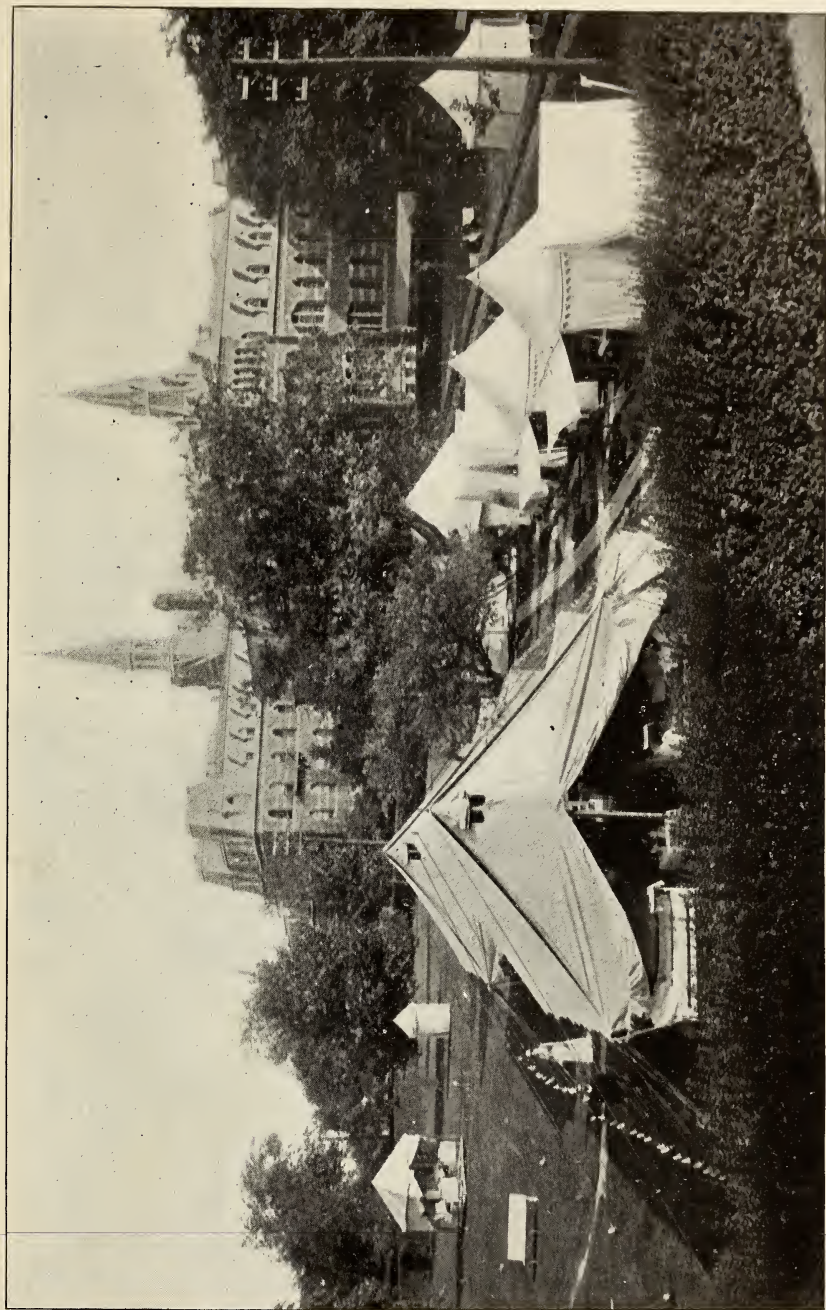
A. E. MACDONALD, M. D.

Purchasing Steward

FREDERICK A. WHEELER

Resident Steward

EDWARD F. LAWRENCE



Manhattan State Hospital, East—Camp A—Tuberculous Patients—Summer Location.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

OCTOBER 29, 1904

State Commission in Lunacy, Albany, New York:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the statutory requirements I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the superintendent of the above-named hospital for the year ending September 30, 1904. This will also constitute my last official communication as superintendent of the hospital, my resignation of that office having, in pursuance of a long-intended purpose, been presented last spring and accepted by the Commission to take effect with the close of the State year. In thus ending a term of 35 years of public hospital service—over 30 years of it in connection with those for the insane on Ward's Island—I desire to express my best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the hospital and patients with which and whom I have been so long associated, and of those who continue in various relations and capacities to hold their interests in charge.

Following this report will be found the standard tables, prescribed by the State Commission for the State hospitals in general, and giving the customary statistical details of the year's history. I incorporate at this point a condensed statement showing the changes in population of this particular hospital during the year and the movements accounting for them.

Number of insane in care of hospital	Men	Women	Total
October 1, 1903.....	1,361	500	1,861
Admitted during the year.....	602	69	671
Total number under treatment.....	1,963	569	2,532
Number of patients discharged during the year.....	293	51	344
Number of patients died during the year.	204	18	222
Total.....	497	69	566
Number of patients remaining September 30, 1904.....	1,466	500	1,966

The above tabulation shows in a general way and in round numbers, as compared with that of the preceding year, that the direct admissions have been less by about 100, while the direct discharges have been practically identical in number. The former fact is to be accounted for by the opening of the Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip to the reception, during a portion of the year, of committed patients from the reception pavilion at Bellevue Hospital, instead of transferred patients from Ward's Island. As a consequence direct admissions to the East Hospital have been, in corresponding number, reduced. As a further consequence there has been a commensurate decrease in the number of recoveries, owing to the smaller number of acute, and, therefore, more probably curable cases received. On the other hand, the actual number of deaths is slightly less than in the year preceding. Taking percentages instead of totals the year shows—as will be seen by special tables, also appended—a decreased ratio of recoveries and of deaths to the total number of patients, as was to be expected under the changed conditions of admission above mentioned.

OVERCROWDING

In my last annual report it became necessary to lay even more than the usual stress upon an usual topic of all annual reports, the serious overcrowding of the hospital buildings. At that time attention was called to the fact that during the 12 months then under discussion—October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903—the census had, without any enlargement of accommodations, increased by some 200 patients, and that, as a consequence, an alarming and dangerous degree of overcrowding—no less than 30 per cent over the actual capacity as certified under the law, by the Commission—had been reached. It was hoped then that immediate measures would be devised whereby this grave menace might be overcome; it was not for a moment supposed that another year would witness its aggravation instead of its amelioration. Yet, as will be seen by the above table, the accommodations, not only unenlarged, but, on the contrary still further reduced, have been forced to receive a further excess of 100 patients. With 1,966 actual inmates and a certified capacity of but 1,425, the percentage of overcrowding has risen to 38, according to the last available published figures of the commission. From the same source, the overcrowding in the 13 other hospitals of the State system is found to vary from none at all to 37 per cent, the latter applying to the Manhattan State Hospital, west, also on Ward's Island. The Man-

hattan State Hospital at Central Islip which, as a branch of the New York City Asylums for the Insane, and prior to their transfer to the State, was specifically designed and erected for the express purpose of relieving the overcrowding of the Ward's Island buildings, suffered at the same time overcrowding to the extent of less than 15 per cent, and part of its population was made up of patients transferred past the doors of the Ward's Island hospitals, from a hospital at the extreme opposite border of the State, and which as a result shows in the same table a degree of overcrowding of the comparatively comfortable dimensions of less than two per cent. As for any immediate prospect of better things in the future the only measurable indication would seem to be found in the action of the Legislature of the State in the course of its last session, and that indication can scarcely be regarded as hopeful. Under then existing statutes, codified into the amended constitution of the State of 1894, it was made the prerogative and duty of the State Commission in Lunacy to "provide sufficient accommodations for the prospective wants of the poor and indigent insane of the State. To prevent overcrowding in the State hospitals it shall recommend to the legislature the establishment of other State hospitals in such parts of the State as in their judgment will best meet the requirements of such insane." By the special enactment referred to this duty was so far abrogated, or at least modified, that the location of the next State hospital for the care of the insane was determined approximately by the Legislature and not by the Commission, and determined at that in favor of a locality which whatever its intrinsic need and availability may be, cannot, in those respects, be seriously claimed to compare with several other localities in the State, and especially with that assigned district—the city of Greater New York—from which the Manhattan State Hospitals have to receive primarily all the insane.

What could be done by the officers of the hospital under the existing limitations of their power in the premises, has been done to keep down the surplus population. Careful examination from day to day by members of the staff, of patients presented for admission from the pavilion at Bellevue Hospital, has resulted in the rejection, in the exercise of the discretionary power conferred by the law upon the superintendent, of 15 cases, for the most part, imbeciles or dotards, who were not considered fit subjects for treatment in a hospital for the insane. On the other hand, a number of aliens and non-residents who had been admitted from time to time through ignorance or concealment of the facts as to their citizenship, have, upon their discovery, been returned to their homes

in this country or deported through the agency of the emigration department to the foreign countries whence they came. Through changes in the statutes regulating immigration, and the active assistance of the present U. S. Commissioner, the Hon. William Williams, 20 such aliens have been so returned during the past year. Direct communication between the commissioner and the hospital superintendent now being permitted in such cases, instead of the former slow and cumbersome method of negotiation through the Albany office, not only has the number of deportations increased, but the average time taken in accomplishing them has been diminished. As a result the aliens' part in adding to the overcrowding has been minimized, while a reversal of the former ruling—that the State should be reimbursed by the steamship companies responsible only for the time elapsing between the granting of the order of deportation and its accomplishment—adds to the State's revenue, while at the same time its outlay is curtailed.

AMUSEMENTS

The traditions of the hospital as to the association of amusements with employment as influential elements in the less purely medical treatment of insanity have been followed, if anything, with increasing thoroughness during the year just closed. Apparatus has been added to the equipment of the indoor gymnasium, which, with the bowling alley affords means of active physical exercise when inclement weather prevents going outdoors, and similar additions to the list of indoor games and musical instruments enlarge the opportunities for the more mental forms of recreation. Outdoor games have been in full practice upon every favorable day, and upon the standard holidays of the milder months of the year, Decoration day, Independence day, and Labor day, have developed into more formal sports, given under a definite programme, with prizes for the winners and refreshments for the onlookers, including general visitors and such of the patients' relatives and friends as cared to attend. Upon one occasion, Independence day, no less than 609 of the last-named were present, with 1,845 patients from this hospital, and 200 from the neighboring Manhattan State Hospital, West, making the total attendance, with the officers and employees in charge, no less than 3,190. The programme of this holiday is subjoined.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS BY PATIENTS AND EMPLOYEES,
INDEPENDENCE DAY, JULY 4, 1904, ON THE
GROUNDS OF THE HOSPITAL

MORNING PROGRAMME

Baseball, patients. Prizes, a silk tie and box of candy to members of winning team.

Lawn bowls, patients. First prize, pair of suspenders; second prize, box of candy.

Swimming race, male patients. First prize, pair of suspenders and silk tie; second prize, box of candy and pocket comb.

AFTERNOON PROGRAMME

100-yard dash, patients. First prize, silk scarf; second prize, pair of suspenders.

Potato race, women patients. First prize, fan; second prize, box of candy.

Crab race. First prize, silk tie and pocket comb; second prize, box of candy.

Tug of war, men patients. Prize, large United States flag to members of winning team.

Running broad jump, patients. First prize, silk tie and pair of suspenders; second prize, silk tie.

Relay race, patients vs employees, distance, one mile. Prizes, a belt to each member of winning team.

Sack race, 100 yards, patients. First prize, pocket comb and pair of suspenders; second prize, silk tie and box of candy.

Shoe race, 75 yards, male patients. First prize, pocket comb and belt; second prize, pair of suspenders.

100-yard dash, handicap, page boys. First prize, baseball; second prize, pair of suspenders.

Three-legged race, 100 yards, male patients. First prize, two belts; second prize, two silk ties.

Tug of war, women patients. Prizes, four silk handkerchiefs and six fans to members of winning team.

120-yard hurdle race, employees. First prize, umbrella; second prize, cane.

Wheelbarrow race, 100 yards, male patients. First prize, silk tie and pocket comb; second prize, pair of suspenders.

75-yard dash, women patients. First prize, silk tie and pair of side combs; second prize, box of candy and back comb.

Tug of war, employees. Prizes, a silk tie to each member of winning team.

Distribution of Prizes
Music by the Hospital Band

PROGRAMME

March—"Blue Bell"	<i>Haviland</i>
Medley Selection—"Suwanee River"	<i>Tilzer</i>
Waltz—"Dreamland"	<i>Clark</i>
Two Step—"Dolly Dimple"	<i>Haines</i>
Caprice—"Yankee Consul"	<i>Robyn</i>
March—"On Duty"	<i>Rosey</i>
Selection—"Opera Comique"	<i>Laurendeau</i>
Waltz—"Gloaming"	<i>Herman</i>
Two Step—"New York Belle"	<i>Tilzer</i>
Galop—"On the Wing"	<i>Fischer</i>

For the holidays occurring in the less clement seasons, indoor concerts and balls have been substituted with the customary dinner at Thanksgiving and the customary tree at Christmas. Dances, concerts and stereopticon exhibitions have also been regularly provided in season, the hospital band under the continued leadership of Mr. C. J. Crowley, bandmaster of the Eighth Regiment of the New York State National Guard, not only assisting upon these special occasions, but playing from day to day, throughout the year, in some portion of the grounds or within the buildings. In summer the hospital steamer "Wanderer" is made use of for excursions in different directions for selected parties of male and female patients alternately, 26 [such excursions having been made during the year under report. What may be considered another form of outdoor amusement in view of the spirit in which the patients enter into it is the use during the warmer months of the large, outdoor, salt-water bath quarried out of the solid rock to the length and width of 200, and 45 feet, respectively, and with an average depth of about 5½ feet. This bath is adjacent to the shore of the island, supplied with salt water through the free ingress of the daily tides, and is fitted with fresh-water showers, dressing pavilions, etc. A total of 1,297 individual patients has made use of this bath upon one day, July 20th, of the season, while the grand total of the season, extending from June 20th to September 30th, foots up 63,125. To this grand total the patients of the West Hospital contributed to the number of 11,416, certain designated days and hours of each week being assigned for their accommodation. The service performed by this bath in summer is met, so far as possible, during the remainder of the year by an indoor bathing plant situated in the

basement of the main building, and supplementing the smaller plants attached to each ward. Its main feature is a marble-lined plunge-tank of the dimensions of 20 by 11½ by 3 feet, with accessory showers, etc., hot and cold, fresh and salt water being provided for each.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The Training School entered upon its eighth year on October 1, 1903, with an attendance of 11 in the senior and 22 in the junior class. Following the close, early in April, 1904, of the course of lectures, demonstrations and recitations, which were as usual conducted by the physicians of the hospital staff, examinations were held, at which questions prepared by a committee of hospital superintendents, and sent to the examination-room under seal, were answered by the competitors in writing. These answers, again under seal, were returned to the committee, composed upon this occasion of Dr. E. H. Howard, superintendent of the Rochester State Hospital, Dr. Charles G. Wagner, superintendent of the Binghamton State Hospital, and Dr. Arthur W. Hurd, superintendent of the Buffalo State Hospital, and in due course examined and marked by those gentlemen. As a result 11 of the members of the senior class were found to have secured the necessary marks (75 per cent of the total) to qualify them for graduation, while 13 were successful in qualifying for promotion from the junior to the senior class, and will enter the latter with the reopening of the school this autumn. The successful candidates, together with those from the other branches of the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, West, and Central Islip, were presented with their diplomas on the twenty-fifth of May, 1904, when the annual commencement exercises of the Training School were held in accordance with the appended programme.

SEVENTH ANNUAL GRADUATION EXERCISES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

WARD'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, MAY 25, 1904

Overture—"Raymond" (Band).....Thomas

Invocation

REV. ALFRED BLEWITT

Hospital Chaplain

Address

GEO. D. MACKAY, ESQ.

Member Board of Visitors

March—"Blue Bell" (Band).....*Howley*

Presentation of Diplomas

MRS. HERBERT L. SATTERLEE

MISS FLORENCE M. RHETT

Visitors, State Charities Aid Association

Canzonetta—"Felice" (Orchestra).....*Langey*

Address

DR. WILLIAM H. THOMSON

Member Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons

Benediction

REV. RUFUS DUFF

Hospital Chaplain

Waltz—"Chanticleer," (Band).....*Hillier*

(Music by the Band of the Manhattan State Hospital, East, and the Orchestra of the Manhattan State Hospital, West.)

GRADUATES

ANNIE M. BYRON,

WILLIAM MEEHAN,

LIZZIE GALVIN,

KATIE DONOHUE,

DELIA O'CONNELL,

MARY MITCHELL,

CATHERINE KEENAN,

MARY McFAULL,

PATRICK CASEY,

MARY RYAN,

ANNIE E. REILLY.

IMPROVEMENTS

The list of subjects of which annual reports like the present are required to take cognizance is prescribed, under the law by the State Commission, and one of its items corresponds with the above heading. Under this heading in the eight annual reports that have already been prepared and submitted since the transfer of this hospital from the care of the city to that of the State, the items have been largely repetitions, year after year passing without recognition of their urgency, or at least without practical outcome of such recognition. It has been customary to accompany each item with a statement of the arguments in support of its claim for attention, and these too have been duplicated and reduplicated not only in successive annual reports, but in other written communications from time to time, supplemented by verbal submissions, practical demonstrations, and personal appeals, upon the occasions of visits of commissioners and other officials to the hospital. Believing that the merits and necessities of the various recommendations must be, by this time, at least thoroughly understood, and especially in view

of the fact that any further appeal or action must come within the term of my successor in office and not my own, I content myself with simply enumerating without elaborate explanation the principal items of expenditure, which are repeated from former lists, which still appear to me to be necessary to the proper equipment, maintenance and administration of the hospital.

Recourse may be had to former annual reports if explanations regarding them are required. The list is as follows:

Cementing salt-water bath.....	\$1,400 00
Posts and trestle for support of upper floors and roof of main boiler house.....	1,000 00
Change in electrical plant and lines.....	1,000 00
Shed for vehicles and general storage purposes.....	1,000 00
Painting basement, main building.....	1,500 00
Coal shed and scale, main boiler house.....	600 00
Repairs to sea wall.....	7,500 00
Renewal of east dock.....	10,000 00
Stone for new roads and repairs to existing roads.....	500 00
Blacksmith shop.....	350 00
Steam pump, east building boiler house.....	400 00
Fire alarm system.....	450 00
Renewal of steam piping and clothes-horses, drying room, laundry, main building.....	1,000 00
Piggery.....	1,500 00
Greenhouse (foundation in place).....	2,100 00
Kitchen apparatus and ventilation, east building kitchen.....	1,200 00
Resetting seven boilers, main boiler house, furnishing new feed pipe and general repairs, new half fronts..	7,000 00
Repairing and rebracing two hot-water tanks, main building.....	300 00
New steam and return mains, traps, valves, etc., main building.....	9,000 00
Trees.....	200 00

Following the above list, which is made up of items that have already, at some time, been submitted and explained, I now submit a further list with brief explanations of new items, as follows:

Repairs to coal dock..... \$1,500 00

In previous estimates, which were not allowed, the cost was placed at \$500. The dock has now so far further deteriorated that the cost of the necessary repairs will probably reach the figure now quoted.

Repairs and renewals of plumbing system.....\$15,000 00

This figure represents the approximate cost of replacing all the dilapidated plumbing now in use at the main and east buildings, which is of old and abandoned designs, and so worn out and offensive as to be dangerous to the health and lives of the hospital's inmates.

Trees..... 200 00

It has been customary from year to year to purchase and plant shade trees in place of old trees dying or destroyed by storms, and this amount is required for that purpose.

General repairs, east building (renewals of woodwork, glazing and reputtying sash, window screens, etc.)... 8,000 00

The sum of \$6,500 was asked for in 1902 and \$2,000 was allotted for painters' labor and material. The latter was purchased, but no work has been done owing to the fact that until carpenters' and other necessary work for which no funds are available is done, painting would be a waste of time and money.

Repairs to roofs..... 1,000 00

This amount is asked for to cover the expense of remedying the deterioration due to wear and tear of the seasons, as after every storm repairs are needed to roofs and towers.

Material and labor for repairing and painting wards in main and east buildings..... 3,000 00

Several wards in the main and east buildings require renovating and painting; the plaster is falling and the woodwork shows marked deterioration and should be removed and proper repairs made without delay. Those in the worst condition can be renovated with this amount.

Inside iron window guards, wards 5, 6, 9, 12 and 19.... 1,250 00

The window guards in these wards are very dilapidated and from old age are becoming loose and falling in pieces.

Repairing and painting new kitchen and employees' dining rooms, upstairs..... 592 69

The usual painting, etc., has never been done in this building since its erection and it is already in need of repairs as the walls are cracking and breaking down, and the woodwork has deteriorated very rapidly. Its roof was in a leaky condition when the building was first occupied and has become worse since.

Removing buttresses, refitting, etc., in ward 16 for extension of tailor shop. \$300 00

The present shop does not furnish the required accommodation for the number of patients employed, and by this small outlay suitable additional room can be obtained.

Tents. 3,000 00

This amount is designed to continue and enlarge the system of tent treatment of the tuberculous and other classes which for years past has shown such gratifying results among the patients of the hospital.

Steel ceilings. 1,200 00

The ceilings in wards 5, 6, 7 and 22 of the main building are cracked and loose and demand frequent repairs. This amount is required to provide metal ceilings in these wards as has already been done in others, and so save expense and add to the appearance and safety of the wards.

Storehouse for vegetables. 1,500 00

This is an obvious necessity at a hospital where large quantities of vegetables are raised, and purchases of other large quantities are made in advance of its requirements, necessitating storage room.

Failure to provide one has already entailed losses far in excess of its estimated cost.

During the year to which the present report refers extraordinary repairs and improvements have been completed as follows and at the cost given in each case:

Bathroom and fixtures for medical staff.	\$241 03
Outside stairway and fire-escape, ward 12.	460 00
Hot-water tank, main boiler house.	445 00
Repairs to roofs.	399 75
Remodeling of old kitchen, main building.	738 31
New steps on fire-escapes, main and east buildings.	2,501 00
Steel ceilings.	660 00
Painting all sash and window frames, main building.	1,586 83

Other items of extraordinary repairs and improvements which are in course of prosecution but have not yet been completed, and their status severally at the date of report, together with the amounts estimated, are as follows:

Repairs to roofs..... \$3,000 00

Two roofers and a helper are still engaged upon the work necessary, which is approximately one-quarter done.

Repairs and renewals of plumbing system, wards 14, 19 and 22, and basement, center main building, and wards

A, B and C, and top floor, center east building..... 7,324 00

The contract is not yet completed, although portions of the work are in full use where possible and in partial use elsewhere. The work done is unsatisfactory in many respects, and extensive alterations will be required to put it in proper condition for use.

Tents and equipment..... 2,000 00

Of the above amount \$1,420.18 was allowed and expended in necessary repairs and renewals and in partial fulfillment of plans for the extension of the system to other classes, and larger numbers of the hospital's patients.

MEDICAL SERVICE

While the diversion elsewhere referred to, during five months of the year, of recent and more curable cases from this hospital to that at Central Islip has, of course, lessened the possibilities of successful medical treatment, the results will in the main compare favorably with those of former years. The fortunate immunity of this particular hospital from the admission or development of contagious or infectious diseases has continued for another year, and the general health of the inmates and employees has been comparatively satisfactory. Means of treatment and of medical research have been amplified, and, as in former years, full employment has been given to the electro-therapeutic and hydro-therapeutic apparatus and other accessories. In the local pathological laboratory the members of the hospital staff have given full attention to the examinations and other work still left open to them, and similarly with the grosser post-mortem investigations. Urinary analysis is made at the time of admission in the case of all patients, and from time to time thereafter as occasion may arise, and the blood and sputa are also the subjects of frequent examination, and especially with the view of early detection of tuberculous conditions and the isolation of patients in whom they are found to be present. In the cases of 38 patients dying in the hospital within the year autopsies have been held, the consent of the nearest relatives or friends being obtained

when such were recorded in the hospital books. The observed results of these autopsies have been carefully noted, and the material for such further investigation as is assigned to the Pathological Institute has been transmitted to its director for that purpose.

The most substantial addition to the equipment of the hospital during the year consists in well-arranged operating rooms in the east building, occupied by the women patients. For this purpose one large and two smaller adjoining rooms were appropriated, and after being stripped of their former furnishings and fittings, were remodeled with tiled floors and wainscots and antiseptic appliances of all kinds, steam sterilizing apparatus and the like. The use and value of this improvement is shown from the fact that within the year in the gynecological service under charge of Dr. W. Evelyn Porter, of the consulting staff, no less than 35 operations have been performed and with great resulting benefit to the patients concerned. The women patients sent to this particular hospital are all cases of prolonged chronic insanity, for the most part in poor bodily condition, and the physical complications calling for operation are generally also of a chronic nature, unameliorated by attention and treatment. The time for radical improvement and especially for beneficial effect upon the course of the attendant insanity has, therefore, unfortunately passed. But the results of operation have been to put the patients in much more comfortable condition, to relieve the physicians and nurses of much unpleasant and exacting attention to merely palliative measures, and, incidentally, to show the importance of early recognition and action at the hospitals to which such patients are first consigned following the outbreak of their insanity. It was intended to follow the construction and equipment of the operating rooms referred to by similar provision at the main building, occupied by men patients, for the proper performance of the various operations so often required by its inmates. It was hoped that the year covered by this report might witness the commencement and material advancement, if not indeed the completion, of this most necessary work. To this end the Commission having signified its approval of the scheme and its intention to forward it, surveys were made and plans prepared by the state architect, the general principles of which were passed upon and approved by the members of the consulting board principally interested. At this juncture, however, the Commission found occasion to reconsider its favorable attitude, and the year closes with this, in common with other much-needed improvements in abeyance. Notwithstanding this disappointment, Dr. Ramon Guiteras and Dr. William C. Lusk,

of the consulting board, in their several departments of general surgery and rectal surgery, have performed a number of important operations with generally marked benefit to their subjects. Dr. Joseph D. Bryant has cooperated with his colleagues in this department in the examination of patients where the question of the advisability of operation has arisen. Dr. William H. Thomson, also of the consulting board, has, in addition to other services, inaugurated a series of investigations as to the relation of epilepsy to insanity as found in the large number of patients in the hospital presenting that grave association of diseases. In the conduct of these observations he has had the assistance of Dr. Robert C. Kemp and Dr. C. T. Graham-Rogers.

Four members of the consulting board are connected with the teaching staffs of the three principal medical colleges of the city of New York in the departments having relation to the insane, and patients from this hospital have during the year, as in former years, been placed at the disposal of these gentlemen for the purpose of practical illustration of their lectures. At stated seasons, the steamer and ambulance of the hospital have conveyed such patients to the clinics of Professor Carlos F. MacDonald, at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and to those of Professor Frederick Peterson at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The clinics of Professor Allan McLane Hamilton of the medical department of Cornell University have been held at the hospital by his chief of clinic, Dr. William Hirsch.

In view of the completion at the date of this report of a period of over three years, during which the experiment of tent treatment of the insane, and especially the tuberculous insane, has been given thorough trial, and in view also of the further fact that my own relation to the experiment, and to the hospital, terminates at the same time, I think it well to introduce in this connection a summary of the results and conclusions of the experiment. This summary is in the main identical with a contribution prepared for, and appearing in "A Directory of Institutions and Societies dealing with Tuberculosis," as issued conjointly under the editorship of Miss Lilian Brandt, by the Charity Organization of New York, and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

NOTES ON CAMPS—GENERAL

A. E. MACDONALD, M. D.

That consumptive insane patients may be kept and treated to their advantage and incidentally to the advantage of their fellow-inmates

in canvas tents, and throughout the several seasons of the year, would appear to have been demonstrated in the recent history of this hospital. The experiment upon the success of which this claim is advanced has, at the date of this writing, September 30, 1904, covered a period of 40 months, the camp having been first established and occupied by patients on June 5, 1901.

The serious problem of caring for this class of patients had, prior to that date, embarrassed this particular hospital with others, and with added seriousness, from the fact that insane men had to be dealt with, and that the form of construction of the hospital buildings was such that no smaller wards or sections, adaptable to necessary isolation, were available. In all hospitals for the insane the form of insanity properly constitutes the prevailing basis for classification, modified, of course, by such secondary considerations as the patient's physical condition, progress toward recovery or the reverse, and other elements. To set up another standard, the presence of a bodily diseased condition, and to assemble all patients suffering from it, without regard to any associated conditions or circumstances, is a difficult undertaking, involving, among other departures from routine practice, the association of disturbed and dangerous with demented and harmless patients, and so on through all the intermediate degrees. This, too, has been accomplished, and with unexpected ease and success.

The first intention and expectation were that, by possibility, the consumptive insane patients, or a majority of them, might be removed from contact with their fellows for some months, perhaps as many as five months, during the milder season of the year, with the attendant advantage of freeing, for the time being, corresponding space in the permanent buildings, and affording opportunity for disinfection and renovation.

Study was made of the arrangement of hospital tents and accessories in the exhibit by the United States Army Hospital Corps at the Pan-American Exposition then in progress at Buffalo, and visits were made for the same purpose to army posts in the vicinity of New York city.

The camp first established consisted of two large dormitory tents—20 by 40 feet—each containing 20 beds, with smaller tents of different shapes, about 10 by 10 feet, for the accommodation of the nurses, the care of hospital stores, pantries and a dining-tent for such patients as were able to leave their beds and tents and go to the table for their meals. Running water was secured by means of underground pipes, and the safe disposal of waste and sewage was also specially provided for.

As has been said, it was expected to continue the camp only through the summer and as far into the autumn as favorable weather might render justifiable. But when in the late autumn it was found that the favorable experience continued, it was decided to attempt to carry the experiment, on a modified scale, into or even through the approaching winter. The camp, as first established, had been placed upon an elevated knoll adjacent to the river side and purposely exposed to the full force of the summer breezes. For the winter experiment its site was removed to the center of the island, where trees and buildings interposed to act as a wind-break to the severe storms from the east and northeast which are to be expected in this locality. The number of patients was reduced to 20, those in whom the disease was most active being retained and the others being returned, for the time being and much against their will, to the buildings. One large tent sufficed for the housing at night of the reduced number of patients, and one was set apart as a sitting-room for day use, with the accessory tents before mentioned, and large stoves were placed in them, here and there, with wire screens surrounding them to protect the patients, and a liberal use of asbestos and other fireproof material and arrangements for the prevention of fire. Better resistance to the force of the expected gales was secured by stronger and more numerous guy-ropes and anchorages, and slatted wooden movable pathways were prepared which might furnish means of passage between the tents when snow and slush should come. Thus equipped the coming of winter was awaited with the expectation that the 20 survivors must sooner or later follow their fellows into the shelter of the permanent buildings, and with every preparation made for immediate evacuation and retreat. The most sanguine hope did not go beyond this point. As the weeks passed, however, and the patients continued comfortable evacuation was deferred until a severe storm occurred. Then it was found that, in spite of high wind and snow, a more equable temperature had been maintained and less discomfort caused in the tents than in the hospital wards most exposed to the force of the gale. From that experience, followed by other confirmatory ones, resulted the reconsideration of the design to evacuate the camp.

To make a long story short, it has remained in continuous use, not only throughout the first winter, but through the two succeeding winters and intervening seasons, up to the date of the present writing. The scope of its employment has been gradually enlarged until all patients in whom there are active manifestations of phthisis-

ical process—an average of 43 out of a total census of about 2,000—are isolated therein, and there has been parallel enlargement of the elements of the plant.

The success of the first-established camp—that for the tuberculous insane—has led to the extension of the tent treatment for the insane, at this hospital, to several other classes of patients. Following the experiences and results of the first winter, as above summarized, the tuberculosis camp was in the spring re-enlarged to its full capacity, and has remained in full use ever since, so that every patient showing the least activity of symptoms is not only afforded for himself the advantage of the outdoor treatment, but is removed from possible danger of injurious influence upon his neighbors. Each year also an additional camp for another class of the insane has been put in commission: One in 1901, Camp “B,” for demented and uncleanly men, many of them bedridden, whose emancipation from the wards was a great gain, both for themselves and for the hospital conditions generally; one in 1902, Camp “C,” for feeble and decrepit women, who were losing the benefits of outdoor life because the high levels and long stairways of the buildings were a prohibition to egress and ingress; one in 1903, Camp “D,” for convalescing patients, and those mainly from among the workers in the printing office, the shoe shop and the tailor shop, so that they might enjoy, in the non-working hours and especially at night, the advantages of which their indoor employments deprived them during the greater portion of the day; and, lastly, one in 1904, Camp “E,” of 40 beds, as an accessory to the acute hospital service, where patients for the most part confined to bed and suffering from various concurrent diseases added to their insanity, find an agreeable and beneficial change from the ordinary surroundings of the hospital sick-room. In all, during the summer just past and at this date, 260 patients have been and are undergoing tent treatment, an average of 43—all consumptives—remaining in Camp “A” throughout the year, and the others as long as favorable weather continues. In 1903 Camp “B” continued in commission from June 1 to November 30, Camp “C” from June 1 to October 15, Camp “D” from June 1 to November 30, and Camp “E” was opened on July 1, 1904, and, with the several others, is still (September 30) in use.

The isolation of the tuberculous patients has reduced to a minimum the danger of infection of other patients and of employees. The patients themselves have suffered no injury or hardship, but have, on the contrary, been unmistakably benefited. This is shown, among other ways, by a decrease in the death rate from pulmonary

tuberculosis, both absolute and relative, and by a marked general increase in bodily weight, amounting in the case of one patient to an actual doubling of weight—from 83 to 166 pounds—in 14 months of camp residence.

I prefer to advance these proofs, as they depend upon figures which are not capable of manipulation, rather than the usual percentage calculations of "improvements," and especially of "recoveries," which are in great part notoriously unreliable. Several patients whose mental improvement permitted of their absolute discharge have left the hospital with the pulmonary disease also to all appearances completely arrested. Others whose condition in the latter respect was similar have been returned, their insanity still continuing, from the tents to the wards, and after periods extending in individuals as long as two years, continue, as far as can be found upon most thorough investigation, immune from reappearance of the disease. In other such cases again, although these are fewer in number, confinement to the wards has resulted in return of phthisical manifestations; but even in this most unfavorable class the benefits of the outdoor system have been demonstrated, for invariably improvement has again speedily followed upon their prompt return to the camp. Mental improvement has as a general rule been the concomitant of physical, among the patients in the tuberculosis camp as well as in the others, and in the former class this has been somewhat of an anomaly. My experience, and I think that of others, has been that when phthisis and insanity co-exist they are apt to alternate as to the prominence of their several manifestations—the mental symptoms being more pronounced, whilst the physical are in abeyance and vice versa. Under the tent-treatment we have found a more general disposition toward accord in the manifestations, improvement in both respects proceeding concurrently, and some of the discharges from the hospital which gave most satisfaction to us at the time, and most assurance for the patient's future, were of inmates of the tuberculosis camp.

The mental improvement, even in cases where recovery was not to be looked for, has been a gratifying feature of the camp experiment, and depending largely, as it has, upon the patient's satisfaction with his new surroundings, has served to dispel one of the doubts with which the experiment was undertaken. It was apprehended not only that the patients themselves might resent their transfer, but that similar objection might come from their relatives and friends, since innovations, even progressive ones, are apt to be frowned upon by those who constitute the majority in the clientele

of a public hospital in a cosmopolitan city. Even at the outset, however, the protests, whether from patients or their friends, were surprisingly few, and latterly they have been more apt to arise, if at all, over the patient's return to the buildings when that became necessary. Throughout the winter months constant and anxious inquiries have been made, both by patients who had been in the non-tuberculosis camps and by their visitors, as to how early in the spring the former might expect to resume their camp life.

The question of medication may, in the present writing, be dismissed with a very brief reference. It has been found unnecessary to extend it greatly, and it has been limited mainly to the treatment of symptoms. Stimulation—alcoholic and the like—has been found of but little demand or use, and the quantities of stimulants consumed—always under individual medical prescription—have been insignificant. On the other hand, the dietary has been made as liberal as the imposed restrictions of the State hospital schedule have permitted, both in the way of regular diet and extras, and in the leading essentials—milk and eggs—private donations have supplemented the regular supply. But dependence, after all, has been mainly placed upon rigid isolation and disinfection, and upon the unlimited supply of fresh air. As an interesting incidental fact, it may be mentioned that not only the patients, but also the nurses living in the camp have enjoyed almost complete immunity from other pulmonary diseases. Not a single case of pneumonia has developed in the camp in its existence of over three years, though it caused 131 deaths in the hospital proper in that time. The "common colds" so frequent among their fellows living upon the wards, or in the attendants' home, have been unknown among the tent-dwellers.

The popular idea that the consumptive is a doomed man unless he can at once abandon home and family and business and betake himself to some remote region would seem to be negatived by our experience. So also with the strenuous claims for high altitude.

The Ward's Island camp is but a few feet above the tide-water level, its site is swept in winter by winds of high velocity, coming over the ice-bound waters of the rivers and the sound which surround it, and it suffers as much as, or more than, any other part of the city of New York from the trying changes of temperature and humidity which are so characteristic of its climate. If, in spite of all these drawbacks, what has been done can be done, and that for insane patients, what may not be hoped from the extension of the same methods to the ordinary consumptive of sound mind, anxious for recovery, and capable of giving intelligent assistance in the struggle?

The continuance and extension of the camp system of treatment and accommodation for the insane, inaugurated at this hospital in 1901, forms this year again a noteworthy element in the year's history. In my report of last year after summarizing the benefits already obtained, I recommended such additions and enlargements as would make the camps available for both a larger number and additional classes of the patients, and suggested that in time, if not immediately, some of the employees might be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity during the summer months of camping out. As a necessary means to the carrying out of this recommendation the sum of \$2,000 was inserted in the preliminary estimate, submitted at the beginning of the year, of proposed expenditures for extraordinary improvements. The recommendation and appropriation met the approval of the then medical Commissioner, Dr. Peterson, but following that gentleman's retirement, reconsideration was had, and the appropriation was denied upon the ground of economy, it being claimed that wooden sheds could be erected which would last longer and therefore prove less expensive in the end. It is by no means certain that this utilitarian argument rests upon solid foundation; on the contrary I believe that it can be demonstrated that the canvas tent is actually the cheaper structure, apart from being immeasurably superior from other points of view. Into this particular question, however, as well as into the more general one as to whether the mere matter of cheapness should prevail in the determination of expenditures in behalf of the insane, it is not necessary at this juncture to enter. Dr. William Mabon, succeeding Dr. Peterson as medical member and president of the Commission, fortunately entertained the same broad views as the former gentleman, and though his interposition came too late to permit of the enlargement as early in the year as had been purposed, and the amount allowed was reduced to \$1,400, the result was substantial and gratifying. Altogether the accommodations provided through the expenditure allowed have reached 260 beds of the 300 planned, the capacity of the camp for convalescent working patients having been doubled and an entirely new camp for patients from the acute hospital service and containing 40 beds has been established. The details of the year's experience are related, as in the reports of the two preceding years, by the several members of the medical staff who have had individual charge of these camps in subsidiary reports which follow this section.

It is hoped that the facts presented, the deductions therefrom which are thought to be unmistakable and the approval which has

been expressed by qualified outside observers, will lead to generous provision for such further operations as my successor may see fit to inaugurate. To this end the sum of \$3,000 is included in the preliminary list of recommended improvements appearing in this report.

The aggregate outlay for tents and appurtenances during the four years of the hospital's trial of the camp system has been \$3,500.

NOTES ON CAMP A

C. FLOYD HAVILAND, M. D., *Assistant Physician*

The experience of the third year of camp treatment of the tuberculous insane at the Manhattan State Hospital, East, has again demonstrated the value of the method for this doubly unfortunate class of patients.

During the hospital year from October 1, 1903, to October 1, 1904, 83 patients have received treatment, the movement of population in Camp "A" having been as follows:

Patients in camp October 1, 1903.....	41
New cases admitted.....	42
	<hr/>
Total number treated.....	83
Patients died.....	23
Patients discharged from hospital.....	4
Patients transferred to wards and remaining there.....	12
	<hr/>
	39
Patients in camp October 1, 1904.....	44
	<hr/>

Nine patients were admitted to the camp as suspected cases of phthisis and are included in the above number in whom it was impossible to definitely diagnose the disease. One other such patient remained in the camp October 1, 1903, so that there are 10 patients to be excluded in the table showing the movement of the camp population, if only the undoubtedly tuberculous patients are considered. Seven of these patients were re-transferred to the wards, one was discharged from the hospital, while two are still under observation on October 1, 1904.

The following table shows the movement of population in the camp, considering the undoubted phthisical patients alone:

Patients in camp October 1, 1903.....	40
New cases admitted.....	33
	<hr/>
Total number treated.....	73

Patients died.....	23	
Patients discharged from hospital.....	3	
Patients re-transferred to wards and remaining there.....	5	
		<hr/> 31
Patients in camp October 1, 1904.....	42	<hr/> <hr/>

The 10 questionably tubercular patients are excluded in all of the subjoined statistics, the undoubtedly phthysical patients alone being considered.

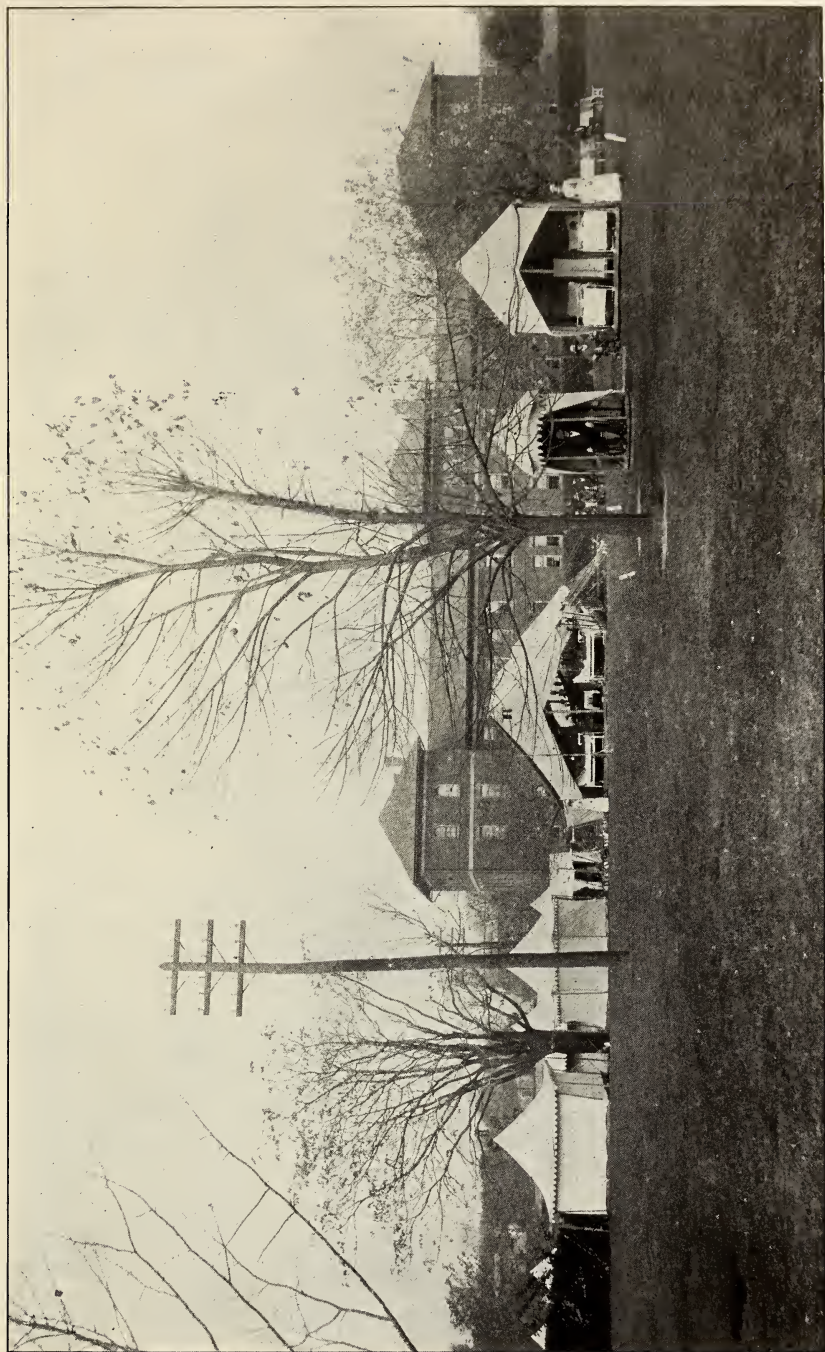
The three phthysical patients discharged, not only showed sufficient physical improvement to warrant the belief that the disease process was permanently arrested, but they were also recovered mentally.

Of the five patients re-transferred to the wards, in whom the disease remains inactive October 1, 1904, the following are the periods of time since each has been removed from camp treatment: 11 months, 11 months, 1 month, 4 months, 1 month. Average, 5 months, 19 days.

Considering the total number of phthysical patients treated, the eight cases discharged and re-transferred afford 10.96 per cent in whom the disease is apparently permanently arrested. Excluding those who died, and who, in the majority of cases, were far advanced in the disease when admitted and offered little hope for improvement, a percentage of 16 is established in whom the tubercular process has been rendered inactive during the past year. This percentage is approximately the same as that of previous years of the camp's existence, and while it may not appear large, it should be remembered that these consumptives suffer also from the most varied forms of mental alienation, which in many cases tend to aggravate the tubercular process. In a large number also the disease is in an advanced stage when the patient is received for treatment.

The majority of those who died were thus advanced in pulmonary tuberculosis when admitted, and the following shows the period of camp residence of the 23 cases which resulted in death:

Under 1 month.....	10
Between 1 and 2 months.....	4
Between 3 and 4 months.....	1
Between 8 and 9 months.....	2
Between 10 and 11 months.....	1
Over one year.....	5
	<hr/> 23
	<hr/> <hr/>



Manhattan State Hospital, East—Camp A—Tuberculous Patients—Early Autumn.

The five patients who died after a camp residence of over one year should be excluded from the list of deaths from phthisis, as in each case death was the direct result of a complicating disease, the tubercular process being entirely inactive in four of them and in the fifth acting but as a contributory cause of death. One patient suffered from chronic interstitial nephritis, one from chronic endocarditis, one from acute enteritis and arterio-fibrosis, one from status epilepticus, while the fifth case suffered from coxalgia as well as pulmonary tuberculosis.

The weight on admission of the patients who died also demonstrates their reduced physical condition when coming under camp treatment, 10 weighing less than 100 pounds when admitted.

The following is a summary of these weights on admission to the camp:

Between 80 pounds and 90 pounds.....	5
Between 90 pounds and 100 pounds.....	5
Between 100 pounds and 110 pounds.....	3
Between 110 pounds and 120 pounds.....	6
Between 120 pounds and 130 pounds.....	3
Between 130 pounds and 140 pounds.....	1
	<hr/>
	23
	<hr/>

The greatest weight was 135 pounds; the least weight was 82 pounds, while the average of all the patients who died was but 105.48 pounds.

Excluding the five patients who died of intercurrent diseases, and thus considering only the 18 patients whose death resulted directly from phthisis, a phthisical death rate of 8.1 per cent is established for the hospital and a rate of 24.65 per cent on the number of phthisical patients treated. These percentages show but little change from those established in previous years of the camp treatment, although for three months the hospital received no patients, the total admissions for the year being thereby decreased by approximately 100 patients and the total number of deaths in the hospital being decreased by about 40.

The phthisical death rate in 1891, 10 years previous to the inauguration of the camp treatment, was 17.8 per cent of the total number of deaths, but with increasing care in the treatment of these patients the phthisical death rate was reduced to 9.8 per cent of total deaths in 1900, the year previous to the establishment of the tent system, the average death rate during the entire 10 years previous being

14.1 per cent. With the establishment of the camps in 1901, the phthysical death rate was, however, still further reduced to 8.8 per cent. In 1902, the second year of their existence, a rate of 8 per cent was established, so that the rate of 8.1 per cent the past year, while showing an infinitesimal increase, is in reality equally favorable when there is considered the increased number of cases admitted in an advanced state of the disease shown in the above statistics.

Twenty-four patients remained in the camp October 1, 1904, who had been under continuous treatment throughout the year and the majority of these had been camp patients for still longer periods varying from one year to three years and four months. The following shows the variation in weights of these patients since their admission to the camp:

Sixteen have gained in weight, seven have lost in weight, and one weighed the same October 1, 1904, as when admitted to the camp a year ago.

Greatest individual gain.....	31	lbs.
Smallest individual gain.....	1	lb.
Average gain.....	13.9	lbs.
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Greatest individual loss.....	25.5	lbs.
Smallest individual loss.....	2	lbs.
Average loss.....	9.92	lbs.
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In addition to the above number there remain 26 patients who were under camp treatment for but a part of the year, including the three cases discharged from the hospital and the five who were transferred to the wards. The greatest number of those patients who were discharged and transferred had, however, an aggregate camp residence of over a year, having been continuously under treatment for various periods prior to October 1, 1903. Excluding, therefore, those eight patients, the following is a summary of the gain and loss in weight of the remaining 18 patients, arranged as regards their periods of camp residence:—

Period of residence	Number of patients	Gained	Lost
Under 12 months.....	1	19 lbs.	
Under 11 months.....	2	{ 19 lbs. 21 lbs.	
Under 10 months.....	1	32 lbs.	
Under 8 months.....	1	28.5 lbs.	
Under 7 months.....	1	39 lbs.	

Period of residence	Number of patients	Gained	Lost
Under 6 months.....	2	3.5 lbs.	1 lb.
Under 5 months.....	1	2.5 lbs.	
Under 4 months.....	3	{ 8.5 lbs. }	9 lb.
		{ 11 lbs. }	
Under 3 months.....	2	2 lbs.	7.5 lb.
		3 lbs.	
Under 2 months.....	3	{ 14.5 lbs. }	
		{ One unchanged }	
Under 1 month.....	1	3 lbs.	
18		Average gain 14.5 lbs.	Average loss, 5.83 lbs.

It is thus seen that while 14 patients of this number gained in weight, only three lost weight, while one weighed the same at the end of two months' treatment as upon admission.

Summarizing, in a like manner, the discharged and transferred patients, it is seen that all showed a marked increase in weight, considering the whole period of camp treatment, in some instances this increase being of a remarkable character.

Period under treatment	Gained
2 years, 11 months.....	16 lbs.
2 years, 7 months.....	42.5 lbs.
1 year, 7 months.....	26 lbs.
1 year, 5 months.....	74 lbs.
1 year, 1 month.....	83 lbs.
7 months.....	50 lbs.
3 months.....	23 lbs.
3 months.....	14 lbs.
Average gain.....	41.06 lbs.

And not all of the above were incipient cases of phthisis on admission, as is shown by their weights when admitted. These weights were as follows:

Eighty-three pounds, 90 pounds, 93.5 pounds, 103 pounds, 123 pounds, 126 pounds, 145 pounds, and 152 pounds.

The first of the above patients doubled his weight in 13 months, weighing 166 pounds when transferred; the second gained 74 pounds in 17 months; the third 26 pounds in 19 months and the fourth 23 pounds in three months. In none were there any symptoms of an

active phthisical process when leaving the camp and in none of them transferred to the wards has there been any reappearance of such symptoms.

Excluding only those patients who died and such non-tubercular patients as were under temporary observation in the camp, thus combining those under treatment for but a part of the year and those who were camp patients throughout, the following shows the results as regards gain and loss of weight among them, considering in each case the whole period of camp residence:

Gained in weight.....	38
Lost in weight.....	10
Remained unchanged.....	2
	<hr/>
	50
	<hr/>

Greatest individual gain.....	83	lbs.
Smallest individual gain.....	1	lb.
Average gain.....	19.84	lbs.
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Greatest individual loss.....	25.5	lbs.
Smallest individual loss.....	1	lb.
Average loss.....	8.69	lbs.
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As regards the 23 patients who died, 18 of them showed a steady, progressive physical failure with accompanying loss in weight until death occurred. As previously stated, five had, however, shown an improvement as regards the phthisical process, with a concomitant gain in weight, but, after the development of a complicating disease, these, too, steadily lost weight until death ensued.

An innovation of the past year has been the construction of small revolving tents, so placed upon a base with rollers between that they may be turned to face any direction, so affording the patients the benefit of a sun bath during any period of the day, and what is equally important, protecting them from the direct force of the wind. No patient with a continuous elevation of temperature is allowed to take exercise, but such a patient when placed in one of these small revolving tents can take his "rest cure" literally out of doors, the canvas being left open. One revolving tent has been constructed sufficiently large to contain two beds, and thus a means is afforded to provide the same advantage for such patients as are too weak to use the reclining chairs used in the smaller tents.

As in the past, the camp treatment for these patients has continued uninterruptedly throughout the year, notwithstanding an unusually severe winter and despite the changeable character of the weather. And the experience of former years has been repeated in that it has again been found that the winter months are the most favorable for the treatment of tubercular patients, while again were the least favorable results obtained in the month of July, with its attendant heat, humidity and variability of temperature.

The statistics as given, again demonstrate the success which has attended the camp treatment of the tuberculous insane at the Manhattan State Hospital, East. While symptomatic medicinal treatment is employed when indicated, the chief reliance in treatment continues to be placed mainly upon the open air life in tents, the benefit of which is given to every patient in the hospital presenting symptoms of an active phthisical process.

TABLE OF GENERAL STATISTICS.

CAMP FOR TUBERCULAR PATIENTS. FOR A PERIOD OF 366 DAYS,
OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO OCTOBER 1, 1904

Capacity of camp.....	44
Number of patients admitted.....	83
Number of patients discharged.....	4
Number of patients retransferred to wards.....	12
Number of patients died.....	23
Number of patients out for daily exercise (average).....	24
Number of patients confined to bed (average).....	20
Number of patients on daily medication (average).....	25
Number of patients improved—	
(a) Physically.....	48
(b) Mentally.....	30
(c) Discharged from camp.....	16
Percentage discharged.....	4.81
Percentage retransferred to wards.....	14.45
Percentage died.....	27.71
Percentage out for daily exercise (average).....	54.54
Percentage confined to bed (average).....	45.45
Percentage on daily medication (average).....	56.81
Percentage improved—	
(a) Physically.....	57.83
(b) Mentally.....	36.14
(c) Discharged from camp.....	19.27

Percentages are based on total number of patients admitted, except average percentages, which are based on average census of camp.

NOTES ON CAMP B

ARTHUR M. PHILLIPS, M. D., *Junior Physician*

The open-air treatment of the demented class of insane having proven its value during the past three years, the camp was reopened as usual on June 1, 1904.

It was occupied by 44 patients, all of whom were demented and a majority extremely untidy. There were 10 bed cases, several advanced cases of paresis scarcely able to walk, and many cases quite weak physically.

With the exception of one advanced case of paresis, all the patients showed during their camp residence a decided physical improvement, and in several cases there was a marked mental improvement, shown by interest taken in their surroundings, their employing themselves in a useful manner about the camp and becoming more cleanly in their personal appearance and habits and able to answer questions with a fair degree of intelligence.

Of the 51 patients treated in the camp during the period of four months from June 1 to October 1, 1904, only one died, and he was bedridden and in the advanced stage of paresis upon entering the camp. Of the 10 bed patients, only five still remain in bed.

On account of their tendency to wander away, a few cases were retransferred to the wards and weak patients received in their places, so that the total number of patients treated was 51.

Several ulcers of the legs which had resisted treatment while the patients were indoors, after a few weeks of outdoor treatment, improved materially and ultimately healed kindly. With the exception of three patients, all gained in weight, the particulars being as follows:

Greatest individual gain in weight shown.....	65 lbs.
Smallest individual gain in weight shown.....	1 lb.
Average gain in weight shown.....	13.9 lbs.
<hr/>	
Greatest individual loss shown.....	5 lbs.
Smallest individual loss shown.....	1 lb.
Average loss shown.....	2.33 lbs.
<hr/>	

The patient who showed the greatest gain, on admission to the camp, weighed 100 pounds. He refused at that time to speak, eat,

or care for himself in any manner, and required artificial feeding. After a few weeks of tent life he began to eat and soon improved sufficiently to be up and about the camp. With this physical improvement he showed decided mental improvement, becoming cleanly, employing himself, conversing in an intelligent manner, and he is at present an industrious worker about the camp.

On the whole, the open-air treatment this year, as in previous years, seems to have maintained its sphere of usefulness in the care and treatment of the chronic insane.

TABLE OF GENERAL STATISTICS

CAMP FOR DEMENTED PATIENTS. FOR A PERIOD OF 122 DAYS,
JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER 1, 1904

Capacity of camp.....	44
Number of patients admitted.....	51
Number of patients discharged.....	0
Number of patients died.....	1
Number of patients transferred to wards.....	6
Number of patients out for daily exercise (average).....	36
Number of patients confined to bed (average).....	8
Number of patients on daily medication (average).....	8
Number of patients improved—	
(a) Physically.....	50
(b) Mentally.....	8
(c) Discharged from camp.....	0
Number of patients employed in camp ward work (average)....	8
Percentage discharged.....	0
Percentage died.....	2
Percentage transferred to wards.....	14
Percentage out for daily exercise (average).....	82
Percentage confined to bed (average).....	18
Percentage on daily medication (average).....	18
Percentage improvement—	
(a) Physically.....	97
(b) Mentally.....	18
(c) Discharged from camp.....	0
Percentage of patients employed.....	18

Percentages are based on total number of patients admitted, except average percentages, which are based on average census of camp.

NOTES ON CAMP C

P. C. WASHBURN, M. D., *Junior Physician*

The camp for decrepit female patients was reopened on June 1 of this year on the site used in previous years. The summer, especially the month of July, was characterized by a number of sultry, rainy days, but, notwithstanding this disadvantage, the results of open-air treatment this year were very satisfactory. The patients were mostly feeble old women, 14 of them being above the age of 70 and only six below the age of 45. All except two of the women gained in weight, the greatest individual gain being 35 pounds; the least one pound, and the average nine and one-tenth pounds. Two patients lost in weight; one eight pounds and the other one pound.

There were no deaths in the camp and but few cases of sickness; fewer relatively than in the wards. One woman who began her camp life with severe cough and expectoration, poor circulation, as shown in cyanotic condition of extremities and lips, some indigestion and general emaciation and debility, has now a good appetite, improved circulation and has gained seven pounds, a steady though gradual gain being maintained.

The mental stimulus of the fresh air and agreeable surroundings has been noticeable. The patients after a few weeks in the camp seemed to take a new interest in their surroundings as their attention was attracted by the passing events of outdoor life; this mental awakening was shown in some cases by a marked improvement in habits formerly untidy.

No patients were discharged. Of the 44 occupants of the camp, eight, or about 16 per cent, were regular workers, and many of the others gave slight assistance around the camp. None of the patients were confined to bed, and but two were on continued medication. Every patient took exercise or at least sat outdoors regularly every day.

On the whole, we may conclude that for another season the camp for women has proven its value and added to the comfort and general health of the patients.

The camp still continues in operation on the date of this report, and the expectation is that it will remain so during the autumnal months.

Table showing ratio between—

- (a) Lowest individual gain in weight, 1 lb. = as 1 (lowest).
- (b) Highest individual gain in weight, 35 lbs. = as 35 (highest).
- (c) Average individual gain in weight, 9.1 lbs. = as 9.1 (average).

1 : 35 : 9.1.

The average weight on June 1 was 102.63 pounds.

The average weight on October 1 was 111.73 pounds.

TABLE OF GENERAL STATISTICS

CAMP FOR FEMALE PATIENTS. FOR A PERIOD OF 122 DAYS, JUNE 1
TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1904

Capacity of camp.....	44
Number of patients admitted.....	51
Number of patients discharged.....	0
Number of patients died.....	0
Number of patients transferred to wards.....	7
Number of patients out for exercise (average).....	44
Number of patients confined to bed (average).....	0
Number of patients on daily medication (average).....	2
Number of patients improved—	
(a) Physically.....	33
(b) Mentally.....	4
(c) Discharged from camp.....	0
Number of patients employed in camp.....	8
Percentage discharged.....	0
Percentage died.....	0
Percentage transferred to wards.....	13.72
Percentage out for exercise (average).....	100
Percentage confined to bed (average).....	0
Percentage on daily medication (average).....	3.92
Percentage improvement—	
(a) Physically.....	64.70
(b) Mentally.....	7.84
(c) Discharged.....	0
Percentage employed in camp.....	15.68

Percentages are based on total number of patients admitted, except average percentages, which are based on average census of camp.

Greatest individual gain in weight.....	35 lbs.
Least individual gain in weight.....	1 lb.
Average individual gain in weight.....	9.1 lbs.
Total number of individuals gaining weight throughout the summer.....	49

Greatest individual loss in weight.....	8 lbs.
Least individual loss in weight.....	1 lb.
Total number of individuals losing weight.....	2

NOTES ON CAMP D

FRANK H. MAGNESS, M. D., *Assistant Physician*

This camp was established in May, 1903, for the outdoor treatment of those patients who are employed during the day at sedentary occupations, and proved so successful that it was reopened on the first day of May, 1904, with a capacity of 84 patients of the indoor working class, being an increase of 40 patients over the population of the camp in 1903.

Of the patients in this camp 16 are employed in the shoe shop; 10 in the printing shop; 16 in the tailor shop; 15 in the kitchens; 12 in the laundry; 11 in the bakery; two in the tin shop; and two in the storerooms.

The improvement both in the mental and physical condition of the patients was marked from the beginning; they began to gain in weight, and in some cases that had shown a retarded convalescence improved so much that two patients were discharged and eight other patients are now under recommendation for discharge.

The camp was supplied with all kinds of outdoor games and on pleasant evenings the patients availed themselves of the opportunity for recreation by playing baseball, football, croquet, lawn bowls, golfette outdoors, or the usual ward games, cards, checkers and dominoes, varied by reading magazines, papers and books from the hospital library according to their inclination.

Not one of the patients took advantage of the liberty accorded to attempt elopement, and all seemed to appreciate the benefit derived from the freedom of outdoor life.

The beneficial effects of life in the open air are proven by the fact that only two patients out of the entire 84 have been on continued medication during the period of camp life, and furthermore the improvement in the mental condition of the patients in the camp has been general, those patients who were depressed have become much more cheerful, delusions are not so pronounced and hallucinations are fading.

In 53 patients there has been an increase in bodily weight; in 18 patients the bodily weight has remained stationary; in 13 patients there has been a slight loss in bodily weight. The changes have been as follows:

Greatest individual gain in weight shown.....	65	lbs.
Smallest individual gain in weight shown.....	.5	lbs.
Average gain in weight shown.....	6.67	lbs.
Greatest individual loss in weight shown.....	5	lbs.
Smallest individual loss in weight shown.....	1	lb.

Having demonstrated the beneficial effects of outdoor life for patients during the summer weather, it has been decided to maintain the camp throughout the following months of autumnal weather.

TABLE OF GENERAL STATISTICS

CAMP D. FOR A PERIOD OF 122 CONSECUTIVE DAYS, JUNE 1 TO
SEPTEMBER 30, 1904

Capacity of camp.....	84
Number of patients admitted.....	84
Number of patients discharged.....	2
Number of patients out for daily exercise.....	84
Number of patients on daily medication.....	2
Number of patients improved—	
(a) Physically.....	84
(b) Mentally.....	84
(c) Improved and under consideration for discharge....	8
(d) Improved and discharged.....	2
Number of patients employed.....	84
Occupations—	
(a) Printers.....	10
(b) Shoemakers.....	16
(c) Tailors.....	16
(d) Cooks.....	15
(e) Laundrymen.....	12
(f) Bakers.....	11
(g) Tinsmiths.....	2
(h) Storeroom workers.....	2
Percentage discharged.....	2.38
Percentage on medication.....	2.38
Percentage improvement—	
(a) Physically.....	100
(b) Mentally.....	100
(c) Improved and under consideration for discharge....	10
(d) Improved and discharged.....	2.38
Percentage employed.....	100
Percentage—	
(a) Printers.....	12
(b) Shoemakers.....	19
(c) Tailors.....	19
(d) Cooks.....	18
(e) Laundrymen.....	14
(f) Bakers.....	13

(g) Tinsmiths.....	2.38
(h) Storeroom workers	2.38

Percentages are based on total number of patients admitted, except average percentages which are based on average census of camp.

NOTES ON CAMP E

JOHN RUDOLPH KNAPP, M. D., *Assistant Physician*

Not the least among the features which conduce to the improvement of patients, both mentally and physically, in the Manhattan State Hospital, East, Ward's Island, is the tent system originally instituted as a therapeutic measure for the tuberculous insane.

It had proven so beneficial in this connection as to commend outdoor treatment as of possible value for patients not the subjects of tuberculosis. On the strength of this conjecture, three additional camps were instituted in former years and the results attained amply justified their establishment.

The system now comprises five camps, the last one having been opened July 1, 1904, as an adjunct to the service in the hospital wards. It has accommodations for 44 beds, and is designated Camp E.

The patients are those of the feeble and bedridden type, who in addition to their mental affection suffer from such bodily diseases as gastro-enteritis, locomotor ataxia, chronic endocarditis, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, etc., the only exception being those patients who have been up and about the camp and have assisted with the work since its incipency.

After observing the changes wrought in the majority of these patients after a three months' residence in the camp, one is led to recognize that it is not alone in the improvement of patients who are the unfortunate subjects of tuberculosis that camp life during the warmer season of the year, finds its place as a therapeutic measure. Its associate benefits accrue to a large class of the chronic insane, as well as to those acute cases who happily pass on to recovery and discharge, the latter being exemplified in a case of acute melancholia, who, although bedridden and suffering from chronic cardiac disease at the time the camp was established, has since steadily improved, both mentally and physically, having gained 35 pounds in weight. He is now recovered from his mental affection and has been recommended for discharge.

The following data are worthy of note:

Out of a census of 44, a gain in weight occurred in 23 (51.11 per cent) of the patients, 35 pounds being the highest individual gain,

while one pound was the lowest, and eight pounds the average. Of the remainder, seven patients registered a loss of weight, the greatest individual loss being nine pounds, the smallest two pounds, an average of three and seven-tenths pounds; 13 patients showed no change in weight, and one patient died, being an advanced case of paresis with chronic cardiac disease.

When the camp was first organized there were 32 patients confined to bed, and 12 who could move about and take advantage of the greensward as an exercise ground, four being helpers assisting with camp work.

October 1, after three months, there were but 22 patients confined to bed, and the number who were up and about had been augmented to 22, a notable gain.

The outdoor life has had an appreciable effect in that the patients are as a rule less depressed, take a greater interest in their surroundings, and are correspondingly improved in their general nutrition. Considering the amount of unfavorable weather during the last three months, the above record of improvement in this class of patients has been especially gratifying, and the results show that camp life is beneficial to certain acute cases, as well as to those of the chronic type.

The following table shows the general statistics of the camp for the period referred to above:

TABLE OF GENERAL STATISTICS

CAMP E. FOR A PERIOD OF 92 CONSECUTIVE DAYS, JULY 1 TO
OCTOBER 1, 1904

Capacity of camp.....	44
Number of patients admitted.....	45
Number of patients discharged.....	0
Number of patients died.....	1
Number of patients out for daily exercise.....	22
Number of patients bedridden.....	22
Number of patients on daily medication.....	21
Number of patients improved—	
(a) Physically.....	23
(b) Mentally.....	1
(c) Improved and under consideration for discharge.....	1
(d) Improved and discharged.....	0
Number of patients employed.....	4
Percentage discharged.....	0
Percentage died.....	2.22

Percentage out for daily exercise.....	50
Percentage bedridden.....	50
Percentage on daily medication.....	47.72
Percentage improvement—	
(a) Physically.....	51.11
(b) Mentally.....	2.22
(c) Under consideration for discharge.....	2.22
(d) Improved and discharged.....	0
Percentage employed.....	8.88

Percentages are based on total number of patients admitted, except average percentages, which are based on average census of camp.

MEDICAL STAFF

The staff of consulting physicians and surgeons of the hospital has been added to during the year by the return of Dr. Frederick Peterson and the appointment of Dr. Charles E. Quimby.

After serving for several years as a member of the board, Dr. Peterson thought it best to retire in view of his acceptance of the position of medical member and president of the State Commission, lest his double relation to the hospital might occasion criticism or embarrassment. With his regretted relinquishment of the commissionership during the current year, the possible objection was, of course, removed and his return to his former relation as consultant followed. Dr. Quimby's experience and recognized prominence in the study and treatment of pulmonary diseases will make his services of great value, especially in connection with the development in progress at the hospital of new methods of caring for the tuberculous insane.

The remaining change in the consulting board results from the resignation, on September 23, 1904, after 17 years of service of one of its earlier members, Dr. Walter R. Gillette. Throughout his long connection with the hospital Dr. Gillette has been ready both in action and counsel, and the writer is glad to avail himself of the opportunity of this final report upon the date of his own retirement, almost concurrent with that of Dr. Gillette, to make acknowledgment of the latter's most valuable aid and support in the trying and perplexing duties of administration. To the vacancy created by Dr. Gillette's resignation, his son, Dr. Curtenius Gillette, has been appointed by the Commission, upon the nomination of the superintendent.

Changes in the personnel of the resident medical staff, during the year have been as follows:

RESIGNATIONS

Assistant physician:

Arthur B. Wright, M. D., October 31, 1903.

Junior physicians:

Alton L. Smiley, M. D., December 21, 1903.

Frank L. Grosvenor, M. D., March 16, 1904.

PROMOTIONS

Junior physician:

James M. Parkinson, M. D., from medical interne, June 20, 1904.

APPOINTMENTS

Medical internes:

James M. Parkinson, M. D., October 12, 1903.

Frank R. Haviland, M. D., October 15, 1903.

Alfred J. Fox, M. D., March 4, 1904.

Junior physicians:

Philip C. Washburn, M. D., March 31, 1904.

Arthur M. Phillips, M. D., April 1, 1904.

Assistant physician:

Frank H. Magness, M. D., April 25, 1904 (transferred from Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip).

TRANSFER

Junior physician:

Chester L. Carlisle, M. D., March 18, 1904, to Willard State Hospital.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The hospital is again indebted for a supply of reading matter, collected and forwarded from time to time, to the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society. Individual gifts for which grateful acknowledgments are also made have come from:

Lotos Club, Mrs. Eleonora Kinnicutt, 39 East Thirty-fifth street, Mrs. A. E. Macdonald, Ward's Island.

From the former source of supply newspapers have been furnished to the several wards, and from all sources some valuable additions of bound books have been made to the circulating library of the hospital, and a large assortment of current magazines, illustrated periodicals, etc., have been placed upon the ward tables.

The report of the superintendent in his capacity as treasurer of the hospital, as required by law, is also herewith respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

Superintendent

**REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE MANHATTAN STATE
HOSPITAL, EAST, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1904**

GENERAL FUND

Receipts

Balance on hand October 1, 1903.....	\$1,059 12
From State treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12, inclusive.....	346,607 40
From reimbursing patients.....	7,951 76
From all other sources.....	478 21
Total receipts for maintenance.....	<u>\$356,096 49</u>

Expenditures

Estimate No. 1. For salaries.....	\$19,881 84
Estimate No. 2. For wages.....	112,810 47
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	125,531 93
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs.....	8,529 89
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds.....	4,747 99
Estimate No. 6. For clothing.....	17,942 77
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding.....	10,637 22
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	2,930 01
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....	25,384 13
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	2,484 24
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses.....	9,291 22
Estimate No. 12. For transportation of patients.....	135 55
Remitted to State treasurer.....	7,382 76
Balance on hand September 30, 1904.....	8,406 47
Total expenditures during year.....	<u>\$356,096 49</u>

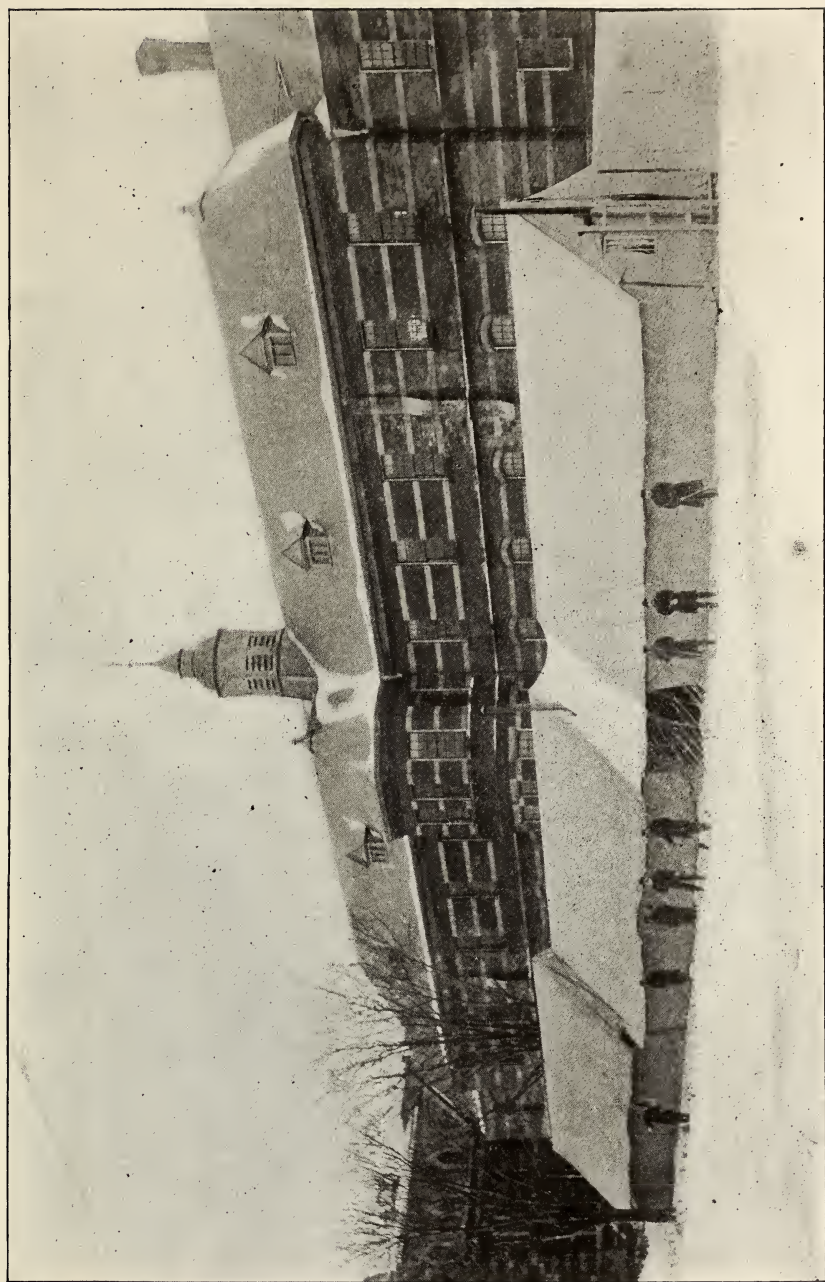
SPECIAL FUND

Receipts

Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements.....	<u>\$20,684 40</u>
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Expenditures

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Com- mission in Lunacy.....	<u>\$20,684 40</u>
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Manhattan State Hospital, East—Camp A—Tuberculous Patients—Winter Location.

GENERAL MANUFACTURING FUND

Receipts

Balance on hand October 1, 1903.....	\$4,301 28	
Total receipts from manufacturing fund....	10,157 51	
	<hr/>	\$14,458 79
		<hr/>

Expenditures

Total disbursements during year.....	\$10,762 15	
Balance on hand September 30, 1904.....	3,696 64	
	<hr/>	\$14,458 79
		<hr/>

Very respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

*Treasurer*PRINTING OFFICE REPORT FROM OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO
SEPTEMBER 30, 1904

Manhattan State Hospital, East:

Forms—State hospital series.....	212,293	
Envelopes, all kinds.....	47,700	
Passes, steamer, ferry, ward and visitors....	69,500	
Pads, assorted sizes.....	3,474	
Cards, labels, indexes and reports.....	11,100	
Notices, admission, transfer, sick, etc.....	6,050	
Slips, cut copying paper, etc.....	44,400	
Report books.....	5	
Official handbooks.....	15	
	<hr/>	294,537

Manhattan State Hospital, West:

Forms—State hospital series.....	76,608	
Envelopes, all kinds.....	31,300	
Passes, steamer and ferry.....	5,000	
Clinical notes.....	3,000	
Notices, slips, orders, blanks and cards....	18,806	
Labels, tags, copying paper, checks, programmes.....	10,400	
Training school calendars.....	250	
Postal cards, printed.....	12,402	
Report books re-bound.....	3	
Laundry books.....	25	
Official handbooks for 1904.....	12	
	<hr/>	157,806

Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip:

Forms—State hospital series.....	148,800	
Envelopes, all kinds.....	12,000	
Cards, slips, pads and letter-heads.....	2,068	
Storekeeper's way-bills, programmes and quotation sheets.....	7,100	
Notices, statements, orders and receipts....	1,600	
Laundry books, postal cards and calendars.	775	
Official handbooks for 1903 and 1904.....	24	
	<hr/>	172,367

Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y.:

Forms—State hospital series.....	335,350	
Envelopes, all kinds.....	3,000	
Letter-heads.....	4,700	
Labels, calendars, slips, blanks, reports, re- quisitions, copying paper and cards.....	28,700	
Official handbooks for 1904.....	36	
	<hr/>	371,786

Long Island State Hospital, Flatbush, Brooklyn,
N. Y.:

Forms—State hospital series.....	123,325	
Envelopes, all kinds.....	1,100	
Cards, tags, slips, blanks, reports and pro- grammes.....	6,700	
Official handbooks for 1904.....	12	
	<hr/>	131,137

Willard State Hospital, Willard, N. Y.:

Forms—State hospital series.....	67,100	
Envelopes, all kinds.....	4,500	
Official handbooks for 1904.....	18	
	<hr/>	71,618

Purchasing Steward's Department:

Envelopes and postal cards.....	2,200	
Vouchers, cards, estimates and notices....	17,210	
Proposals.....	28,500	
	<hr/>	47,910

Manhattan State Hospitals, General Administration:

Legal blanks, notices, covers, etc.....	3,500
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Pathological Institute:

State treasurer's receipts.....	500
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Official handbooks for 1903.....	3
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 503

American Medico-Psychological Association:

Envelopes.....	1,000
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Letter-heads.....	1,500
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 2,500

Binghamton State Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y.:

Pads.....	12
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Official handbooks for 1904.....	10
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 22

St. Lawrence State Hospital, Odgensburg, N. Y.:

Official handbooks for 1904.....	6
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Utica State Hospital, Utica, N. Y.:

Official handbooks for 1904.....	10
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Buffalo State Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Official handbooks for 1904.....	10
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Gowanda State Hospital, Gowanda, N. Y.:

Official handbooks for 1903 and 1904.....	24
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Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.:

Official handbooks for 1904.....	2
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River Crest Sanitarium, Astoria, L. I.:

Official handbooks for 1904.....	1
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State Commission in Lunacy, Albany, N. Y.:

Official handbooks for 1903 and 1904.....	204
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Rochester State Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.:

Official handbooks for 1903.....	10
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Middletown State Hospital, Middletown, N. Y.:

Official handbooks for 1903.....	10
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Matteawan State Hospital, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.:

Official handbooks for 1903.....	2
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Rulings

State forms and various rulings.....	249,900
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Summary

Printed matter.....	1,353,965
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Rulings.....	249,900
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Grand total.....	1,603,865
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MATSHOP REPORT OF ARTICLES MADE AND REPAIRED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1904

Manufactured

Aprons.....	24
Baseball bases.....	3
Brooms.....	1,788
Brooms, whisk.....	163
Baskets, waste.....	21
Baskets, clothes.....	2
Brush mats, single, 18 inches by 30 inches, 9 pounds.....	18
Brush mats, double, 20 inches by 48 inches, 16 pounds.....	4
Brush mats, extra large, 24 inches by 72 inches, 34 pounds.....	3
Brush mats, extra large, 32 inches by 75 inches, 44 pounds.....	1
Brushes, bath.....	11
Brushes, dust.....	38
Brushes, hair.....	3
Brushes, nail.....	61
Brushes, shoe.....	77
Brushes, scrub.....	370
Brushes, floor.....	51
Carpets, laid.....	6
Carpets, stair, laid.....	2
Crash, stair, laid.....	2
Chairs, upholstered.....	6
Chairs, caned.....	574
Can mats.....	24
Cloth mats, single, 18 inches by 30 inches.....	53
Cloth mats, double, 18 inches by 56 inches.....	8
Coir mats, single, 18 inches by 30 inches, 4 pounds.....	287
Coir mats, double, 18 inches by 56 inches, 7 pounds.....	91
Coir mats, extra large, 34 inches by 46 inches, 13 pounds each.....	2
Coir mats, extra large, 30 inches by 84 inches, 19 pounds, each.....	1
Coir mats, extra large, 32 inches by 41 inches, 10 pounds each.....	1
Coir matting, laid, pieces.....	40
Coir rings.....	52
Daubers.....	72
Drill clothing bags.....	116
Hampers.....	2
Head rests, covered.....	6

Hospital toilet covers for tent.	12
Letter trays.	7
Manila rope for guy ropes, feet	1,200
Manila rope for side ropes, feet	1,800
Manila rope for bottom edge of tents, feet	1,500
Mattresses.	1,939
Mattress ticks.	563
Pillow ticks.	100
Pillows.	878
Piano stools, upholstered.	2
Stretchers, covered.	3
Sofas, upholstered.	2
Tent, round, revolving, five feet in diameter.	1
Tent, square, nine feet square.	1
Tent straps.	144
Window shades.	259

Repaired

Archer end board.	1
Baskets, bread.	12
Baskets, waste.	6
Baskets, clothes.	11
Baskets, cover for flower pots.	6
Brush mats, single, 18 inches by 30 inches, nine pounds.	15
Brush mats, double, 20 inches by 48 inches, 16 pounds. .	13
Brush mats, extra large, 24 inches by 72 inches, 33 pounds	2
Carpets, bound.	6
Chairs, upholstered.	12
Cloth mats, single, 18 inches by 30 inches.	20
Cloth mats, double, 18 inches by 56 inches.	10
Coir mats, single, 18 inches by 30 inches.	25
Coir mats, double, 18 inches by 56 inches.	15
Coir matting, re-bound, pieces.	50
Head rests, covered.	8
Hammocks.	2
Lounges.	8
Linoleum trimmed and relaid, piece.	1
Mattress ticks.	1,200
Mattress ticks (condemned).	450
Rugs.	4
Settees.	7
Sofas.	4

Stretchers, covered.....	2
Tents, hospital.....	12
Tents, hospital, fly.....	15
Tents, octagon.....	12
Tents, square.....	16
Tents, wedge.....	8
Window shades.....	332

TAILOR SHOP REPORT FROM OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO
SEPTEMBER 30, 1904

The following were made:

Coats.....	1,772
Vests.....	902
Pants.....	2,233
Overalls.....	646
Mittens.....	1,318
Caps.....	282
Rubber sheets.....	368
Cook's coats.....	693
Cook's aprons.....	542
Restraining sheets.....	332
Rubber aprons.....	38
Laundry bags.....	54
Rubber mittens.....	112
Cut shirts.....	2,711
Clothing covers.....	4
New hats.....	500
Canvas coats.....	19
Canvas pants.....	19

The following were repaired:

Overcoats.....	895
Coats.....	4,534
Vests.....	1,923
Pants.....	4,803
Caps.....	14

ACCOUNT OF REPAIRS AND NEW MATERIAL MANUFACTURED IN THE EAST BUILDING SEWING-ROOM FROM OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1904

New material made into wearing apparel

Rugby shirts.....	2,089
Night shirts.....	1,131
Drill shirts.....	339
Denim shirts.....	601
Gingham dresses.....	533
Covert dresses.....	309
Percalé dresses.....	45
Canton flannel petticoats.....	22
Flannel petticoats.....	384
Muslin chemises.....	721
Elastic garters.....	50
Sheets.....	5,900
Staff sheets.....	281
Pillow cases.....	3,058
Shrouds.....	247
Tablecloths.....	600
Dish towels.....	270
Face towels.....	1,755
Hand towels.....	484
Bath towels.....	5,778
Roller towels.....	1,805
Hospital towels.....	125
Staff towels.....	60
Pillow ticks.....	468
Table napkins.....	1,225
Cushions.....	41
Ticking aprons.....	74
Cook's aprons.....	920
Drug store aprons.....	115
Gingham aprons.....	16
Waiters' aprons.....	39
Nightgowns.....	103
Surgical aprons.....	7
Golf caps.....	58
Neckties.....	395
Washstand covers.....	24
Waiters' sleeves.....	101

Suspenders, pairs.....	1,153
Hospital bibs.....	232

Wearing Apparel Repaired

Shirts.....	4,614
Overalls, pairs.....	1,016
Cooks' pants, pairs.....	547
Cooks' jackets.....	346
Cooks' aprons.....	1,744
Waiters' aprons.....	72
Pillow cases.....	185
Laundry bags.....	56
Table cloths.....	2,115
Sheets.....	190
Spreads.....	25

SHOE SHOP REPORT OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND
REPAIRED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO SEPTEMBER
30, 1904

Manufactured

Shoes, men's; pairs.....	1,830
Shoes, women's; pairs.....	1,425
Slippers, men's, canvas; pairs.....	77
Slippers, women's, dongola; pairs.....	85
Razor strops; dozen.....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$

Repaired

Shoes, men's; pairs.....	3,320
Shoes, women's; pairs.....	960
Horse collar and harness.....	1
Boat oars covered; pair.....	1
Furnishing printing office with leather; skins.....	4

LAUNDRY REPORT FROM OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1904

The total number of pieces laundered during the year was 834,582.

SOAPMAKER'S REPORT

The amount of soap manufactured during the year ending September 30, 1904, was as follows:

Chip, pounds.....	2,700
Bar, pounds.....	1,320

ENGINEER'S REPORT

Run new water supply to top floor of east building.

Put new wire ropes on dumb waiter at dining-room in east building.

Installed two new sinks in basement of center building for drug storeroom.

Changed the heating system of old ward 16 to provide for the tailor shop being moved there from the basement under the attendant's home.

Installed new steam cooking boiler in main kitchen.

Installed milk-tester in basement of main building under the drug store.

Installed new closet in toilet room, third floor of east building. New basin in basement of east building near linen room. Four new cereal boilers in main kitchen.

New plate warmer installed for use in dining-room at east building. New urinal in toilet, ward 21.

New "Manhattan" steamer installed in main kitchen.

Run new lines of steam and return pipes, and installed radiators and coils for additional heat in ward E, east building.

Installed new coil in sleeping apartments on first floor, east building.

Installed three heaters in attendant's rooms in ward 12, main building.

Fitted up bathrooms and toilet on third floor, center building, installing two closets, urinal, basin, spray bath, bathtub with sewer connections, floor drainage, etc; also steam and return lines and coil for heating the room.

Run new lines of galvanized iron pipe for water supply by the "pressure" system, to dispense with the old and unsafe tanks, to the pantries, lavatories and toilet rooms in the wards of the main building.

New radiator for additional heat in northwest room of third floor, east building.

New sink installed in kitchen of east building.

Run new steam and return lines, new hot and cold water supplies, and installed sterilizers, basin and sink and radiators for heating new operating-rooms in ward E, east building.

Installed copper boiler in kitchen of east building. New blow-off valves put on steam boilers in main boiler-house.

New water supply lines put in for exercise grounds and for tank at outdoor bath.

Run steam and return pipes from main boiler-house to new fire-engine house, and made and put up two steam coils for heating the engine-house, and made necessary steam and return connections so that the water in boiler of fire-engine can be kept hot with steam from main boiler-house.

Put up new five-inch iron leader pipe from eave-trough to the sewer connections in front of the east building and also in the court yard of east building.

Installed sink in tailor shop in old ward 16 for use of tailor shop employees.

Installed closet and sink with hot and cold water supply, sewer connections, etc., for use of patients in camp on north side of hospital.

Installed new closet and made sewer connections for employees of mat shop, in old ward 17.

Installed new steam kettle in kitchen at the east building.

Installed new sewer traps and waste connections from bathtubs on second floor of attendants' home.

Put new wire ropes on car of dumb waiter to wards 1, 5 and 8.

Put new valve on fire line in basement of main building under ward 13.

Run line of galvanized pipe for pressure system for hot-water supply at east building.

New valve installed in steam line from boiler No. 2 at east building boiler-house.

Installed new four-inch angle valve on supply to hot-water tank in main boiler-house. New man-hole over the sewer from wards 13, 18 and 21.

TINSMITH'S DEPARTMENT

Articles manufactured during the year

TIN

Made 27 20-gallon cans; 72 six-gallon cans; three 15-gallon cans; two 10-gallon cans; 36 two-gallon cans; seven 12-quart cans; 37 six-quart cans; 95 four-quart cans; 12 three-quart cans; 80 two-quart cans; five three-pint cans; 74 dishpans; three soap trays; 200 chambers; 97 assorted covers; two coffee pots, three saucepans; 47 assorted dippers; 21 assorted pudding pans; two cake pans; seven assorted strainers; two copper strainers; 61 cuspidors; 108 dustpans; 72 drinking cups; 11 assorted funnels; 48 wash-basins; 36 large mess boxes; 84 small mess boxes; six assorted boxes; four double oatmeal boilers; six single oatmeal boilers; three meat pans; six hand-grenade brackets; four pepper and salt boxes; three floor-plates with sleeves; 174 letters and numbers; one milk pail, two wash boilers; 96 bed card cases; two collanders; four cake turners; three liquid measurers; one marking pot; two scoops; one oil can; 42 feet assorted tin pipe; four elbows; 14 tags.

GALVANIZED IRONWARE

Two 30-gallon cans; six 20-gallon cans; 20 six-gallon cans; 146 swill buckets; 48 fire buckets; 13 garbage cans; six rubbish cans; six covers; four skimmers; three boxes; 27 floor plates; three hot-water trays; 12 potato boilers; two radiator covers; four coal scuttles; seven drippans; one ventilator; seven switch boxes, lined; eight bins, lined; lined wall over sink in east building kitchen; lined floor in staff kitchen and pantrys, wards 11 and 3.

BLACK IRONWARE

Three hundred and four feet stovepipe, assorted; 19 elbows, assorted; 15 caps, assorted; three collars; five machine screws; seven bolts; one die for shoe hook machine; two tripods; nine screw hooks; six bed hooks; 15 tennis hooks; 84 staples.

BLACK IRONWARE

Made three fire-pots; one stand for sterilizer.

RUSSIA IRONWARE

Six roast pans; 48 bread pans; one stove; 20 feet assorted pipe.

ZINC WARE

One negative washer; seven covered drain boards; covered kitchen table.

BRASS WARE

Five floor plates; 259 escutcheons; 32 striking plates; 72 bushings for locks; 68 model beds; 14 numbers; eight ferrules; one strainer; 11 screws; three bolts; two tags; die for eyelet machine; 14 hooks.

COPPER WARE

Twelve striking plates; one strainer; two glue pots; one sterilizer.

MISCELLANEOUS

Four hundred and seventy-one keys; 72 Yale keys; four letter files; stamped 312 whistles; stamped 30 pair forks and knives; put up stoves in camps, and covered floor under same with sheet iron, also removed same again; put up stove and new pipe in new tailor shop and covered part of the wall and ceiling with galvanized sheet iron; put up new laundry stove and pipe; decorated stand and halls for all holiday sports.

Repaired the following

TIN WARE

Twenty-one 20-gallon cans with new bottoms; two 15-gallon cans with new bottoms; one 10-gallon can with new bottom; 67 six-gallon cans with new bottoms; 38 two-gallon cans with new bottoms; one 30-quart can with new bottom; three 20-quart cans with new bottom; two 12-quart cans with new bottoms; three eight-quart cans with new bottoms; six six-quart cans with new bottoms; five three-quart cans with new bottoms; four five-quart cans with new bottoms; eight four-quart cans with new bottoms; two two-quart cans; 25 dishpans with new bottoms; two large mess boxes with new bottoms; 12 small mess boxes; four coffee pots with new bottoms; 23 20-gallon cans; eight 15-gallon cans; five 10-gallon cans; 48 six-gallon cans; 38 two-gallon cans; 10 30-quart cans; 24 20-quart cans; 13 12-quart cans; 17 eight-quart cans; 38 six-quart cans; 13 five-quart cans; 11 four-quart cans; nine three-quart cans; 21 two-quart cans; 17 large mess boxes; 110 small mess boxes; 14 assorted boxes; 14 dishpans; nine assorted strainers; 15 watering cans; 144 chambers; 22 assorted dippers; 40 assorted covers; 22 cuspidors; 14 pudding pans; four scoops; 11 coffee pots; two funnels; four saucepans; four liquid measurers; five dustpans.

GALVANIZED IRONWARE

Twenty-nine buckets with new bottoms; seven potato boilers with new bottoms; 21 garbage cans with new bottoms; four rubbish

cans with new bottoms; two 20-gallon cans with new bottoms; three drip pans with new bottoms; lined three ice boxes; lined three water-coolers; 22 buckets; three potato boilers; 19 garbage cans; nine rubbish cans; two skimmers; eight ice boxes; two 20-gallon cans; three coal scuttles; seven drip pans; five 100-gallon tanks; one oil pump; two water-coolers; 13 wire screens.

BLACK IRONWARE

Two oil stoves; one fire-escape; seven window guards; 25 invalid tables; one ice cream freezer; two range doors; four oven doors; one operating table; two pairs hinges; two grates; two registers, four camp stoves.

RUSSIA IRONWARE

Eighteen roast pans; 80 bread pans.

COPPER WARE

Two sprays; three strainers; one sterilizer; one boiler cover.

Repaired the following

BRASS WARE

Fifty-seven medicine trays; two pairs hinges; five bird cages; three shoe patterns; two nozzles; one spring bolt; one oil can; one syringe; two bibs; two tea kettles; one flower stand.

MISCELLANEOUS

Changed 20 locks; changed four locks (Yale); 432 assorted locks; 19 Yale locks; 95 pairs door knobs; 110 pairs scissors; 102 keys; 248 keys; one stamp; 54 clocks; 65 lanterns; 195 knives; one butter machine; two meat choppers; one punching press; one printing press; numbered 85 cans; nine bread cutters; one scale; one raisin cleaner; one saw setter; six hypodermic needles; one hair-clipping machine; 19 pairs spectacles; three safety razors; one truss; one typewriting machine; one clarinet; one copying machine; one grass clipper; one lawn mower; one officer chair; four lawn sprinklers.

ROOFING WORK

Made 268 feet galvanized iron leaders, assorted, 14 galvanized iron elbows; two galvanized iron caps; one galvanized iron collar; five galvanized iron leaders; 189 feet galvanized iron gutter mouldings; 20 feet galvanized iron window caps; 151 feet tin gutter linings; assorted 40 feet zinc flashings; 500 zinc babies; put new roof

on wagon shed; (extension) engine shed and water-closet north from hospital. Put on new tar-paper roof on chicken-house; repaired and painted roof, gutters and leaders on hospital and passageway from hospital to main building. Repaired and painted all gutters and leaders, wards 8, 9, 11, 12 and 22. Repaired leaks on roofs on tinshop, ward F, water-closet (attendant's home), bakery and hook and ladder shed. Repaired leaders on boiler-house, laundry, stable, band room and north greenhouse. Cleaned chimney (staff kitchen) and all ranges in main and east building.

PAINTER'S REPORT

Painted interior fire-proof stairways, east building; painted dining room, ward 18, side walls and ceilings, also cleaned off all woodwork and refinished same; painted new storerooms, also passageway, south end basement, main building; painted wash, rooms, ward 14, side walls and ceiling, varnished woodwork; painted east section, ward 16, tailor shop; painted doctor's bathroom, main building, ceiling and side walls, also varnished woodwork; calked and painted one row boat, "Patrol"; painted and enameled operating rooms, east building, ceiling, side walls and woodwork; painted ward F, east building, side walls and woodwork, also oiled and waxed new flooring, painted hospital 1, side walls, ceiling and woodwork, also waxed floors, painted and scraped railings, front and rear, main building; painted main hall, east building, side walls and woodwork, also grained and varnished same; painted new engine-house, also ladder-house; cleaned off and refinished doors, main hall, main building; re-gilded slabs, front and rear, main building; scraped all woodwork, ward 12, ready for refinishing; painted 515 beds, 208 bed springs, 286 bed blocks, 269 chambers, 108 cuspidors, 6 fire grenades (holder), 7 wooden boxes, 15 tin boxes, 6 water-coolers, 9 fire-extinguishers, 359 benches, 12 head rests, 12 tables, painted and decorated, 9 canvas screens; painted 13 iron screens; stenciled 122 baskets, 24 cans; painted and varnished 12 checker boards.

MASON'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904

Cut out plaster and put deafening in floor of ward F, east building; cut out two doorways, put deafening in floor and repaired plaster for painting in operating-room in ward E, east building; repaired plaster on walls and ceilings in all wards in east building, also in dining-rooms; cut out one door and one window, repaired plaster for painting and set iron stairs in tailor shop, main building;

repaired plaster for painting in old storeroom, ward 12, also in Hospitals 1 and 2; cut out new door-way in ward 12, main building; repaired plaster for painting, put deafening in floor and set slabs and base in staff bathroom; removed arch in ward 16 and replaced it with new one to correspond with other four; repaired two boilers in main boiler-house; repaired three ovens in bakery; paved areaway outside of storeroom; repaired plastering in all wards in main building, also in church and gymnasium; repaired cement floor in several places in main building; repaired plaster on walls and ceilings in attendant's home, also repaired cement floors in toilets and made general repairs throughout all buildings.

ELECTRICIAN'S REPORT

New work done during this year ending September 30, 1904, as follows:

Wired and installed in mat shop

Eight one-light brackets (complete).

One D. P. snap switch.

Wired and installed in drug store and storeroom

10 drop lights (complete).

Three S. P. snap switches.

Wired and installed in sick room of ward 2

Six ceiling lights (complete).

Six single pole flush switches.

Wired and installed in ward F, east building

Eight two-light fixtures (complete).

Two one-light fixtures (complete).

One drop light.

Two D. P. snap switches.

Wired and installed in sick-room of ward E, east building

Three ceiling lights (complete).

Three S. P. snap switches.

Rewired and installed in operating-room, east building

One four-light pendant fixture (complete).

Two one-light pendant fixture (complete).

Two one-light wall brackets (complete).

One extension portable lamp (complete).

Three S. P. snap switches.

One 2 x 3 S. B. cut-out.

Wired and installed in four new tents, size 20 by 40

16 six-ft. pendants (complete).
Four two-wire straight line cut-outs.
Four S. P. snap switches.
Eight No. 14, wire connectors.

Wired and installed in main hall, east building

One three-light fixture (complete).
Four one-light fixtures (complete).
One one-light bracket (complete).
One D. P. flush switch.

Wired and installed in ward E, east building

One three-wire circuit.
Two drop lights.
One night light.
One S. P. snap switch.

Wired and installed in lower dining-room, east building

Eight drop lights (complete).
One S. P. snap switch.

Wired and installed in ward E, dining room, east building

One S. P. snap switch.
Changed wire.

Wired and installed in ward A, dining-room, east building

One S. P. snap switch.
Changed wire.

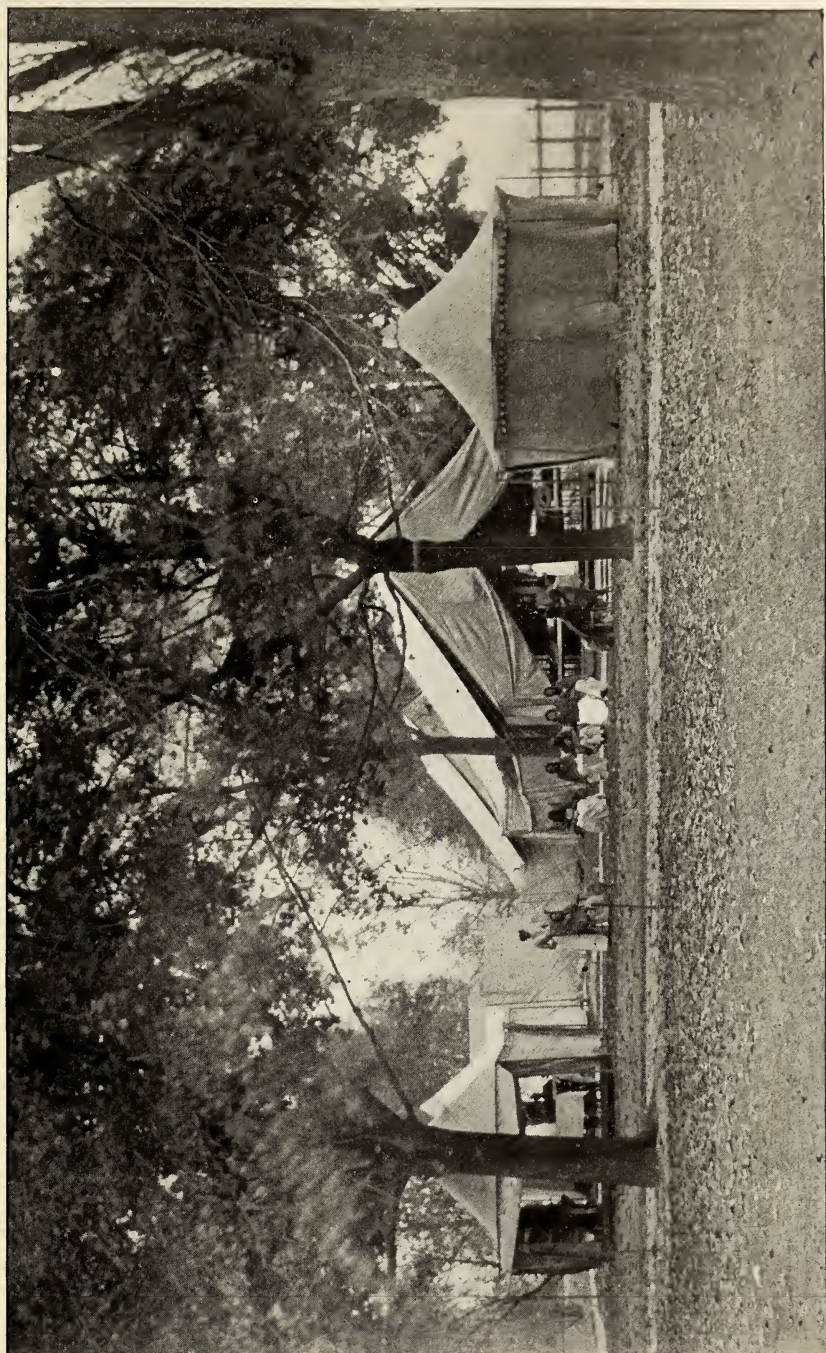
Re-wired and installed in main basement, east building

Three drop lights (complete).

Run one new three-wire circuit to feed wards E and A dining-rooms, ward E dormitory, lower dining-room, women's bathroom and linen-room; ran ward 1 feed lines on knobs to distributing box.

Re-wired and installed in doctor's room, east building

One two-light fixture.
Four one-light brackets.
Three S. P. snap switches.
One 3x2 D. B. cut-outs.



Manhattan State Hospital, East—Camp C—Feeble and Demented Female Patients.

BLACKSMITH SHOP REPORT OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1904

Manufactured

New platform and stairs in tailor shop.....	1
New slip links.....	125
New saddle hooks.....	40
New tent hooks.....	1,200
New slice bars for boilers.....	6
New pipe clamps, pipe fitters.....	150
New toe calks made, pounds.....	250
New pipe hangers.....	200
New fire hoes.....	6
New S hooks.....	150
New window guards.....	4
New bed springs put on.....	200
New horseshoes put on	728
Iron cleats for wardrobes.....	50
New window screens.. ..	12
Fire hoe wrenches.....	50

Repaired

Window guards.....	20
Wagons and carts.....	30
Picks, laid and steeled.....	200
Stillson wrenches.....	4
Iron beds.....	250
Old shoes calked and reset.....	320
Window guards.....	10
Wagon tires reset.....	12
Cart tires reset.....	15
Cold chisels sharpened.....	200
Rock drills sharpened.....	50
Wheelbarrows.....	200
Fire hoes for boilers.....	12
Window screens.....	50
Forks, all kinds.....	40
Slice bars for boilers.....	4
Saddle hooks.....	30

CARPENTER'S REPORT

MAIN BUILDING

Ward 12: Made a general overhauling; removed all base in hall bedrooms and dining-room. Removed all raised moulding in patients' bedrooms and repaired the remaining door and window casing. Laid new floor in the hall, bedrooms and dining-room. Put up new base in the hall, linen-room and dining-room. Put new chair rail in dining-room and repaired same in the hall. Put new door saddles at every door and repaired all the doors, also made one new door and frame at new fire-escape. Repaired all the windows and guards and put in sash cords where it was needed.

New tailor shop: Made doors and frames for north and south entrances, also new window and door in partition in same. Put up table the whole length of the shop from stairs to about 10 feet from south end door. Made closets and shelves and racks for clothes.

Built one large scaffold in windows in ward 12 for roofers to work on, and a smaller one on ground at ward 12, to use for laborers to bring up material to ward 12.

Record room: Removed all woodwork for masons, and repaired all doors and door frames, windows and sash cords. Put new shelves in two rooms and repaired one sideboard. Put on all new locks and butts on doors. Put up two partitions in storeroom, hospitals 1 and 2. Made a general overhauling. Repaired all doors and windows and door and window frames. Repaired and put in new wire cloth in nearly all window screens. Repaired drawers and shelves in linen-room. Repaired all woodwork in elevator shaft, and put in new panels, etc., in the elevator.

Built one large closet in photographer's office and made three plate holders for same. Repaired and put in new wire cloth in nearly all window screens in main building.

Built partition in water-closet at matshop, also put up shelves and brackets for tanks in same. Repaired several windows, window castings and guards in ward 19.

Made a general overhauling of the food trucks. Repaired four office desks. Made nine boxes for electrical shop, also 11 boards. Made seven dipper handles for kitchen.

Repaired floor in patients' room, ward 15. Repaired scale box for main kitchen. Repaired blacking box, ward 2. Put up mirror in ward 2. Put in door saddles in lower dining-room. Repaired railing in west end of church. Repaired gutter in southwest side of hospital 2. Made new plate washer for main kitchen. Repaired

skylight in main kitchen. Made six barrel covers for main kitchen. Replaced door moulding at elevator shaft, ward 14. Made one box for Dr. Rowe's office to hold paper. Built one scaffold in church for glazier to work on. Made one hip rest and back rest for hospital and repaired stretchers for same. Made four carving boards for main kitchen. Repaired pipe cover for ward 6, second floor, main building. Made alteration in priest's clothes closet in the church. Made shelves for fire extinguishers in storeroom. Made new shelves in storeroom. Fastened closet to wall in steward's office. Repaired floor in ward 6. Repaired floor in patients' room, ward 2. Made box for brick to put stove on in new tailor shop. Repaired gate and railing in stewards' office. Repaired dumb-waiter in main kitchen.

Main kitchen: Made one box to hold chicken boxes. Made one stand to hold meat boxes. Repaired brackets for tanks and flush chain closet. Put up hooks in toilet-room, ward 7. Repaired shelves in storeroom, ward 18. Repaired two meat blocks in main kitchen. Repaired elevator in drug store. Repaired guard on fire-escape, east wing, main building. Repaired one artificial leg for patient, ward 14. Put up extra window guard bars in recess, ward 20. Made plugs for sewer traps, wards 13, 18 and 21. Made new cover for manhole over sewer pipe, wards 13, 18 and 21. Made rack to hold ward boxes, main kitchen. Repaired one dresser in staff apartments. Repaired baseboard in ward 7. Made one box for staff. Braced valves and traps under basins in wards 14, 19 and 22. Repaired step ladder in main kitchen. Made new bridge for food trucks under ward 2. Repaired moulding at four places in ward 6. Repaired long handled shovel for ward 23. Repaired stepladder, ward 23. Repaired floor in ward 4. Repaired knife box for ward 6. Put sash fasteners on windows in store-room. Put up brackets to support fire hose in wards 1 and 8.

Ward F: Laid floor in whole ward. Repaired all the doors and door casing. Put new locks on all the doors, and put in all new door saddles. Put in all new base in the halls and recess. Repaired the chair rail and picture moulding all through the ward. Put in all new parting strips and sash stops and repaired window stools and sills in all the windows in the ward. Put in new shelves and closets in the linen room. Put up new clothes hooks in wash room and toilet room.

Main hall east building: Repaired floor and put in all new base. Repaired all the doors and door casings in the hall. Made a general overhauling of the main stairway, and put up an extra support under the stairs.

Linen-room: Laid floor in three rooms in basement and repaired the floor in the fourth room. Re-nailed the ceiling in all the rooms, and put up new shelves in linen-room proper, also repaired the doors.

Operating-room, east building: Laid new floors in two rooms, and repaired all the doors and windows. Put shelf in two closets, also one scaffold outside the window while repairs were going on. Repaired piano, upper dining room. Repaired coal box at east kitchen. Repaired spoon chest in lower dining-room, east building. Changed and repaired drain board in east kitchen. Put in clothes closet, ward A. Repaired floor in ward E. Put up hooks in clothes closet, ward A. Made broom rack for east building. Repaired floor in lower dining-room. Made one clock case for east building. Repaired rat holes on fourth floor, east building. Repaired wall in ward C. Repaired fire boxes in basement, east building. Hung mirrors in ward C. Removed blind escutcheons from doors of fire-escapes, east building. Repaired stairs leading to ward 1. Repaired floor in toilet, east building. Screwed fast one window in ward F. Made closets to hold steam pipes in ward E. Repaired all the furniture belonging to ward F. Repaired window shutters for Dr. Rowe's kitchen.

Camps: Made extra stakes for Camp C, also repaired medicine chest for same. Made one box for Camp A to hold soiled clothes. Made five clock stands for camps. Repaired revolving tent at Camp A. Put new shelving in Camp B. Made new pail rack for Camp C. Repaired one post at Camp A. Made one new medicine chest for Camp B. Repaired platforms at Camp A. Made all platforms, shelves, boxes, board walks and water closet for new camp (E). Made two platforms, 20 feet by 40 feet; one platform, 12 feet by 12 feet, and one platform 9 feet by 9 feet, and necessary board walk; also laid floor in water-closet at Camp D. Made five dozen stakes for Camp A. Put in new awning hooks in platforms, Camp B. Made 125 stakes for camps. Repaired floor in tent, Camp A. Made two boxes for camps. Made platform between the old tents at Camp D. Made one box for soiled clothes for Camp C. Made wire fence in front of Camp B. Repaired and put in place Camps A, B, C and D.

Attendants' home: Put up shelves in room 2. Repaired floor in bathroom, second floor. Made brackets for shelves. Repaired bathroom, attendants' home, first floor. Repaired frame for bathtub, attendants' home. Repaired floor in old tailor shop in basement attendants' home.

Outside work: Fire engine house; built one house for the fire engine, and made one box to cover the steam pipes from main boiler house to fire engine house. Made one closet for valves and traps for pipe leading to fire engine house, also repaired the hook and ladder shed.

Carpenter shop: Built one ladder shed back of lumber shed for the ladders belonging to paint shop, and other ladders used by the institution's department.

Greenhouses: Repaired benches and beds for the greenhouse at north garden, also repaired roof and benches at the east greenhouse.

Repaired water-closet at exercise ground. Repaired fence, shed, gates, platforms and sluice at salt water baths. Repaired fence at back of attendants' home, rear of Camp B. down to the river, also gates at coal shed, below greenhouse. Assisted in taking up scales at coal dock. Repaired one cutting machine in tailor shop. Repaired window in shoe shop. Repaired cutting board in shoe shop. Repaired four boxes and four peel blades. Made pegs for knife box for printing machine. Repaired one camera. Fitted handles to 29 picks. Repaired washing machines in main laundry. Made one wooden block for bakery. Repaired one washing machine in east laundry. Repaired wall of tin shop. Repaired roof of shed at blacksmith shop. Repaired rack in shoe shop. Repaired stepladder for carpenter shop. Made four peels for bakery. Repaired the doctor's salt water bath houses. Repaired wooden cover for stop cock at east building laundry. Made wood stand for ink in printing office. Repaired roof of bread room at bakery. Made four boards for book binding. Repaired three wagons, six carts and one truck for the stable. Repaired two hand carts for the laundry. Repaired one hand cart for Camp C. Repaired washing machine for east laundry. Repaired three washing machines for main laundry. Repaired and put up 62 wheelbarrows.

Stable and barn: Repaired wall of Dr. Macdonald's cow-barn. Made cover pipe at barn. Repaired three stalls in the stable. Repaired doors at cow-barn.

Changed and put in 134 pass locks. Repaired 38 wardrobes. Repaired 12 washstands. Replaced 548 sash cords. Replaced 31 wardrobe locks. Replaced 12 drawer locks. Replaced 6 Yale locks. Put on 10 padlocks. Repaired 7 iceboxes. Put 49 pairs of knobs on doors. Put in place 39 toilet-paper holders. Repaired 12 window guides. Repaired 21 sink boards. Filed 16 saws for butcher shop and the farm. Repaired 6 bread knives. Put 50

escutcheons on doors in main building. Repaired 8 and made 4 floor polishers. Repaired 50 rocking chairs. Repaired 322 chairs. Repaired 248 settees. Made 24 checker boards. Made 22 tables. Repaired 61 tables. Repaired 48 windows. Made 13 window poles. Replaced 15 door saddles. Made 4 and repaired 180 doors. Repaired 10 bureaus. Repaired 4 lounges. Made 22 towel rollers with racks. Made 20 bed screens and repaired 19. Made 12 and repaired 18 closet seats. Repaired 7 Klondike tables. All the windows were taken out for cleaning in the following places: Wards E, B, C and I; twice in the staff; twice in the upper dining-room, east building, and twice in the lower dining-room, east building.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904

Asparagus, bunches.....	9,941
Beets, bushels.....	525 $\frac{3}{4}$
Beet greens, bushels.....	1,123
Beans, butter, bushels.....	94
Blackberries, quarts.....	46
Cabbage, pounds.....	23,032
Cauliflower, heads.....	1,464
Celery, heads.....	10,345
Carrots, bushels.....	283 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chili peppers, quarts.	190
Cabbage sprouts, barrels.....	10
Currants, quarts.....	457
Egg plant, pounds.	4,258
Grapes, pounds.....	812
Gooseberries, quarts.....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kale, bushels.....	37
Kohl rabi, bushels.....	62 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lettuce, bushels.....	933
Lima beans, bushels.....	613
Leeks, bushels.....	475 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mint, bunches.....	564
Muskmelons.....	5,407
Milk, quarts.....	28,080
Onions, bushels.....	1,023 $\frac{1}{2}$
Onions, bunches.....	2,477
Okra, bushels.....	11
Potatoes, bushels.	10
Parsnips, bushels.....	198 $\frac{3}{4}$

Peas, bushels.....	136
Peppers, bushels.....	3½
Parsley, bushels.....	41¾
Parsley, bunches.....	48
Pickles.	7,288
Peaches, bushels.....	25½
Pears, bushels.....	4
Radishes, bushels.....	683½
Radishes, bunches.....	17
Rhubarb, bunches.....	10,362
Raspberries, quarts.....	70
Soup, celery, bushels.....	176
Spinach, bushels.....	561¼
String beans, bushels.....	264⅝
Sweet corn, ears.....	25,882
Squash, pounds.....	1,330
Swiss chard, bushels.....	951½
Salsify, bushels.....	77
Strawberries, quarts.....	4,459
Turnips, bushels.....	388¾
Tomatoes, bushels.....	1,052¼
Tomatoes, green, bushels.....	24½
Thyme, bunches.....	930

FARM STOCK FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904

Horses.....	14
Cows.....	12
Bulls.....	1
Heifers.....	3

GENERAL INFORMATION DIRECTORY—MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, EAST

All official communications with regard to the Manhattan State Hospital, East, should be addressed to the superintendent. Post-office address, Ward's Island, Station U, New York city.

Telephone, 1872 Harlem.

Accessible by steamer from foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, 1 P. M.

Visiting days, Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Visiting hours, 1 to 3 P. M.

VISITING OF PATIENTS

EXTRACTS FROM REGULATIONS

The superintendent shall regulate and determine the times at which patients may be visited by their friends; and no visitor shall be allowed to see a patient without his consent.

Friends of patients will be allowed to see them when their condition admits of it, but each patient may only be visited once in two weeks, unless special permission is given by the superintendent, on account of the patient's illness or for other sufficient reason.

Visitors will not be admitted on Sundays unless by special pass from the superintendent, and then only from 1 to 3 P. M.

Visitors are expressly forbidden to furnish money, wine, liquor or tobacco to any inmate of the hospital, or to deliver to or receive from a patient any letter, parcel or package, without the knowledge and permission of the superintendent.

No attendant shall receive any perquisite or present from any patient or friend of a patient, or sell to or buy anything from a patient.

The physicians attached to the hospital will attend in the offices at the usual visiting hours, and will cheerfully and fully answer all questions addressed to them as to the condition and prospects of the different patients. Friends of patients are requested to apply to the physicians for information, and not to the attendants, who are not qualified to judge of such matters. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the superintendent and will be promptly answered.

Friends of patients should give notice of any change of residence, in order that they may be notified without delay in the event of the patient's death.

Visits from others than relatives of patients will only be permitted when satisfactory evidence is presented that such visits have the sanction of the patient's nearest relative.

Visits from committees of lodges or benevolent societies made with the view of testing a patient's sanity, will on no account be permitted. The superintendent will certify as to the patient's condition whenever such certification is needed.

Visitors of all kinds must first apply at the office of the superintendent, and are forbidden to enter the wards or other parts of the hospital buildings in any other way.

ADMISSIONS

The following rules must be observed in the removal of patients to the Manhattan State Hospital East:

1. Patients must be in a condition of bodily cleanliness.
2. Patients must be provided with the following:
 - (a) One full suit of underclothing.
 - (b) One full suit of outer clothing, including headwear, boots or shoes.

Between the last day of October and the last day of March there shall be provided, in addition to the foregoing, a suitable overcoat for men patients and a suitable shawl or cloak for women patients; also gloves. Considering the great danger, always present, of the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into institutions where large numbers of people are congregated, and to avoid, as far as possible, the introduction of such diseases by means of wearing apparel, the clothing referred to above must, in all cases, be new.

The superintendents of the State hospitals may waive the requirements of new clothing in the case of patients received from their homes, using their judgment as to said clothing being suitable as required by law.

CORRESPONDENCE OF PATIENTS

Each patient is permitted to write to some relative or friend once in two weeks, and oftener, if necessary, in the discretion of the superintendent. In the case of patients unable from any cause to write, the superintendent directs some proper person to write for such patients at suitable intervals if they so desire.

All letters are forwarded at once, unless they are obscene, profane, illegible or too incoherent to be understood, and the postage is furnished by the hospital.

Letters detained for the reasons stated above are forwarded at once to the office of the State Commission in Lunacy.

Letters addressed to the Governor, Attorney-General, judges of courts of record, district attorneys, or the State Commissioners in Lunacy, are forwarded at once without examination.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1904

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1903.....	1,361	500	1,861
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1904.....	602	69	671
On original commitments.....	544	.....	544
By transfers from other institutions for insane	58	69	127
Total number under treatment during year..	1,963	569	2,532
Daily average population.....	1,457	500	1,957
Capacity of institution.....	925	500	1,425
Discharged during year:			
As recovered.....	68	.....	68
As improved.....	168	5	173
As unimproved.....	55	46	101
*As not insane.....	2	.....	2
Died.....	204	18	222
Whole number discharged during year.....	497	69	566
Remaining October 1, 1904.....	1,466	500	1,966

*Dotards.

TABLE No 2

October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904

Date of opening.....	1896
Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	119
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$1,729,827 83
Value of personal property.....	142,058 15
Acreage under cultivation.....	53½

Receipts during year, maintenance fund:

Balance on hand October 1, 1903.....	\$1,059 12
From State treasury for maintenance on estimates, 1 to 12 inclusive.....	346,607 40
From reimbursing patients.....	7,951 76
From all other sources.....	478 21

Total receipts for maintenance.....	\$356,096 49
-------------------------------------	--------------

Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements.....	\$20,684 40
---	-------------

Total receipts from manufacturing fund (inc. bal. of \$4,301.28).....	\$14,458 79
--	-------------

Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries.....	\$19,881 84
Estimate No. 2. For wages.....	112,810 47
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	125,531 93
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs.....	8,529 89
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds.....	4,747 99
Estimate No. 6. For clothing of patients.....	17,942 77
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding.....	10,637 22
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	2,930 01
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....	25,384 13
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	2,484 24
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses.....	9,291 22
Estimate No. 12. For transportation.....	135 55

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	\$340,307 26
--	--------------

Remitted to State treasurer.....	\$7,382 76
----------------------------------	------------

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy.....	\$20,684 40
--	-------------

Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund.....	\$10,762 15
--	-------------

Balances October 1, 1904:

General maintenance fund.....	\$8,406 47
Manufacturing fund.....	3,696 64
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	3.3257

Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men, per annum.....	\$420 00
Women, per annum.....	360 00

Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men, per annum.....	\$240.00
Women, per annum.....	192 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 9.5
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 40
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	42.62
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$7,620 67
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	44,908 56

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.). . . .	25	4	29	.....	.....	.....	18
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above).....	51	6	57	15	.....	15	16
Religious excitement.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Love affairs (including seduction).	8	3	11	3	2	5	1
Fright and nervous shock	9	1	10	2	.....	2	2
Physical:							
Intemperance.....	108	5	113	22	.....	22	28
Sexual excess.....	13	.....	13	4	.....	4	3
Venereal diseases.....	68	1	69	8	.....	8	12
Masturbation.....	27	1	28	3	.....	3	5
Sunstroke.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury.....	16	.....	16	6	.....	6	4
Fevers.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Privation and overwork..	22	3	25	3	.....	3	3
Epilepsy.....	14	.....	14	2	.....	2	2
Diseases of skull and brain.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Old age.....	6	1	7	1	.....	1	1
Abuse of drugs.....	6	.....	6	1	.....	1	2
Loss of special sense....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other bodily disorders and ill health.....	25	7	32	3	.....	3	4
Hereditary.....	40	5	45	32	4	36	.....
Congenital defect.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	.....
Unascertained.....	153	30	183	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	602	69	671	109	6	115	102

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1904, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute.....	63	21	13	1,527	341	336
Mania, recurrent.....				43	5	3
Mania, chronic.....	10		4	217	4	100
Melancholia, acute.....	148	47	18	4,031	902	487
Melancholia, simple.....				60		
Melancholia, chronic....	73		11	1,037	6	213
Paranoia.....	37			116		2
General paralysis.....	131		99	2,176		1,532
Dementia, primary.....	45		1	569	70	101
Dementia, terminal.....	138		75	2,166		1,309
Epilepsy with insanity..	19		1	391		177
Imbecility with maniacal attacks.....	5			280	4	40
Idiocy.....				7		3
Not insane*.....	2			15		

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

TABLE No. 5

Temporarily discontinued

TABLE No. 6

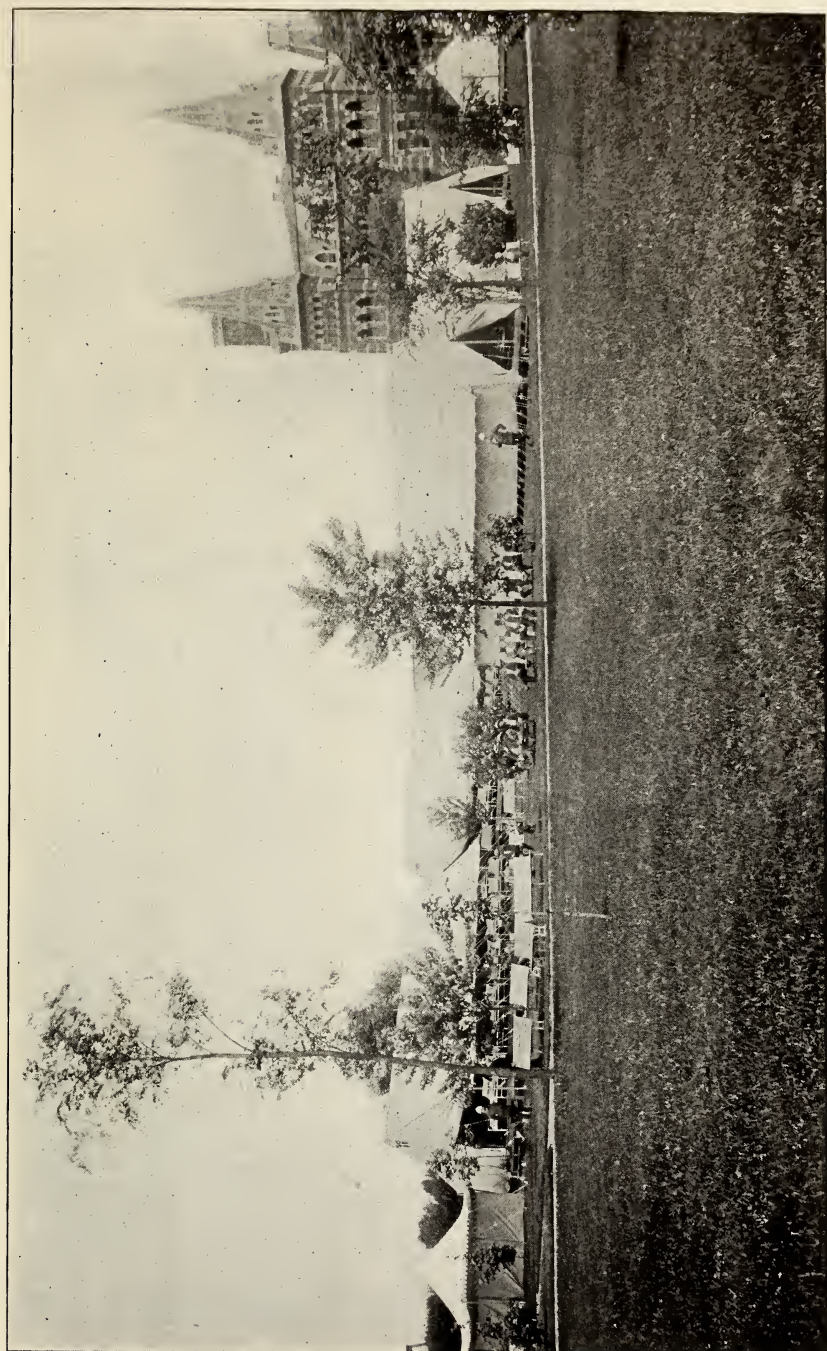
Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	473	.....	473	34	.....	34
One to three months.....	21	.....	21	8	.....	8	295	.....	295	318	1	319
Three to six months.....	9	.....	9	23	.....	23	98	.....	98	377	.....	377
Six to nine months.....	3	.....	3	17	.....	17	45	.....	45	234	.....	234
Nine months to one year.....	2	.....	2	7	.....	7	20	.....	20	129	.....	129
One year to eighteen months..	2	.....	2	11	.....	11	31	.....	31	123	.....	123
Eighteen months to two years..	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	18	.....	18	48	.....	48
Two to three years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	39	.....	39
Three to four years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	13	.....	13
Four to five years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	6	.....	6
Five to ten years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	9	.....	9
Ten to twenty years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Unascertained.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	315	.....	315	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	68	.....	68	68	.....	68	1,331	1	1,332	1,331	1	1,332

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year
and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1904			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever.....				2		2
Mumps.....				1		1
Erysipelas.....				7		7
Septicemia and pye- mia.....				41		41
Malarial affections..				1		1
Tuberculosis.....	22	1	23	89	5	94
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsoph- agus.....				2		2
Diseases of the stomach.....				3		3
Diseases of the in- testines.....	12		12	309	5	314
Diseases of the liver.				28		28
Diseases of the peri- toneum.....	1		1	14		14
Diseases of the respira- tory system:						
Diseases of the nose and larynx.....				1		1
Diseases of the bronchi.....	3	3	6	65	4	69
Diseases of the lungs	39	5	44	842	17	859
Diseases of the pleura.....				10		10
Diseases of the circula- tory system:						
Diseases of the peri- cardium.....				3		3
Diseases of the heart	30	4	34	361	16	377
Arterio-sclerosis....	4	2	6	94	17	111
Aneurism.....				5	1	6



Manhattan State Hospital, East—Camp D—Shop Workers and Convalescents.

Table No. 7—(Continued)

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1904			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	16	.....	16	312	4	316
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the spinal cord.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20
Diseases of the meninges.....	1	.....	1	70	.....	70
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions).....	1	.....	1	197	3	200
Functional nervous diseases (paralysis agitans, chorea, eclampsia, hysteria, neurasthenia).....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Epilepsy.....	2	.....	2	164	.....	164
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease.....	8	.....	8	204	.....	204
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease.....						
General paralysis of the insane.....	61	.....	61	1,287	7	1,294
The intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Metallic poisoning..	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Debility of old age..	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22
Accident.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Suicide.....	1	.....	1	29	1	30

Table No. 7—(Continued)

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1904			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin.....	1	1	2	4	1	5
Malignant new growths or cancer.....	2	2	4	18	2	20
Total.....	204	18	222	4,220	83	4,303

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch.....	23	2	25	447	18	465
Maternal branch.....	37	2	39	428	24	452
Paternal and maternal branches.....	2	.....	2	46	.....	46
Collateral branches.....	53	2	55	637	39	676
No hereditary tendency..	383	53	436	7,280	359	7,639
Unascertained.....	104	10	114	3,118	282	3,400
Total.....	602	69	671	11,956	722	12,678

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single.....	339	35	374	6,331	271	6,602
Married.....	228	25	253	4,597	299	4,896
Widowed.....	28	8	36	858	146	1,004
Divorced.....	1	1	2	27	2	29
Unascertained.....	6	.....	6	143	4	147
Total.....	602	69	671	11,956	722	12,678

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate.....	10	.....	10	230	.....	230
Academic.....	6	.....	6	169	1	170
Common school.....	321	40	361	4,561	212	4,773
Read and write.....	171	18	189	5,156	370	5,526
Read only.....	14	2	16	253	32	285
No education.....	31	4	35	789	63	852
Unascertained.....	49	5	54	798	44	842
Total.....	602	69	671	11,956	722	12,678

TABLE No. II

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904					SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888				
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT	
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
Under one month.....	24	.....	24	47	.....	47	602	.....	602	756
One to three months.....	21	.....	21	24	.....	24	605	.....	605	635
Three to six months.....	14	.....	14	20	.....	20	277	.....	277	494
Six to nine months.....	21	.....	21	16	1	17	311	.....	311	305
Nine months to one year.....	8	.....	8	12	.....	12	116	.....	116	245
One year to eighteen months..	35	1	36	21	2	23	336	2	338	355
Eighteen months to two years..	11	2	13	18	4	22	99	3	102	250
Two to three years.....	16	1	17	15	11	26	240	3	243	333
Three to four years.....	6	.....	6	3	.....	3	126	1	127	188
Four to six years.....	13	6	19	6	.....	6	135	27	162	227
Six to ten years.....	3	2	5	13	.....	13	80	14	94	238
Ten to twenty years.....	7	4	11	6	.....	6	84	8	92	219
Twenty years and over.....	2	2	4	3	.....	3	34	4	38	58
Unascertained.....	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	1,175	21	1,196	.....
Total.....	204	18	222	204	18	222	4,220	83	4,303	4,303
Average duration of insane life (give years and tenths).....				3.9	9.8	4.3	.....	.....	.....	4.4

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years.....				39		39
From 15 to 20 years....	35		35	640	2	642
From 20 to 25 years....	57	4	61	1,459	12	1,471
From 25 to 30 years....	94	7	101	1,715	44	1,759
From 30 to 35 years....	96	16	112	1,779	80	1,859
From 35 to 40 years....	82	10	92	1,658	84	1,742
From 40 to 50 years....	132	21	153	2,321	184	2,505
From 50 to 60 years....	72	8	80	1,330	148	1,478
From 60 to 70 years....	24	3	27	683	109	792
From 70 to 80 years....	8		8	235	44	279
From 80 to 90 years....				64	13	77
Ninety years and over..				13		13
Unascertained.....	2		2	20	2	22
Total.....	602	69	671	11,956	722	12,678

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years....	12		12	104		104
From 20 to 30 years....	23		23	438		438
From 30 to 40 years....	18		18	410	1	411
From 40 to 50 years....	11		11	248		248
From 50 to 60 years....	3		3	88		88
From 60 to 70 years....	1		1	40		40
From 70 to 80 years....				1		1
Eighty years and over..				2		2
Total.....	68		68	1,331	1	1,332

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 15 to 20 years....	4	.....	4	62	.....	62
From 20 to 25 years....	7	.....	7	182	.....	182
From 25 to 30 years....	10	.....	10	316	.....	316
From 30 to 35 years....	31	1	32	493	6	499
From 35 to 40 years....	27	.....	27	633	4	637
From 40 to 50 years....	61	6	67	1,031	11	1,042
From 50 to 60 years....	39	2	41	740	21	761
From 60 to 70 years....	18	5	23	469	17	486
From 70 to 80 years....	7	4	11	221	17	238
From 80 to 90 years....	.....	.....	.....	58	7	65
From 90 upwards.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Total.....	204	18	222	4,220	83	4,303

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients
admitted during the year ending September 30, 1904

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	80	.....	80
One to three months.....	64	.....	64
Three to six months.....	49	.....	49
Six to nine months.....	36	.....	36
Nine months to one year.....	6	.....	6
One year to eighteen months.....	68	5	73
Eighteen months to two years.....	15	5	20
Two to three years.....	44	5	49
Three to four years.....	27	3	30
Four to five years.....	12	5	17
Five to ten years.....	42	23	65
Ten to fifteen years.....	16	3	19
Fifteen to twenty years.....	6	2	8
Twenty to thirty years.....	4	1	5
Thirty years and upwards.....	1	.....	1
Not insane*.....	2	.....	2
Unascertained.....	130	17	147
Total.....	602	69	671

*Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1904

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	7	.....	7
One to three months.....	21	4	25
Three to six months.....	108	3	111
Six to nine months.....	113	13	126
Nine months to one year.....	118	26	144
One year to eighteen months.....	176	48	224
Eighteen months to two years.....	136	17	153
Two to three years.....	199	389	588
Three to four years.....	95	.....	95
Four to five years.....	61	.....	61
Five to ten years.....	193	.....	193
Ten to fifteen years.....	105	.....	105
Fifteen to twenty years.....	75	.....	75
Twenty to thirty years.....	52	.....	52
Thirty years and upwards.....	7	.....	7
Total.....	1,466	500	1,966

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional:						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physi- cians, lawyers, archi- tects, artists, authors, civil engineers, survey- ors, etc.....	23	1	24	416	5	421
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, ac- countants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shop men, stenogra- phers, typewriters, etc.	108	2	110	2,040	8	2,048
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.....	3	.....	3	230	.....	230
Mechanics at out- door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc....	52	.....	52	2,463	.....	2,463
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary voca- tions:						
Bootmakers, bookbind- ers, compositors, weav- ers, tailors, bakers, etc.	143	.....	143	2,391	2	2,393
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.....	65	50	115	871	541	1,412
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeep- ers, nurses, etc.....	2	.....	2	93	38	131
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, sales women, stenographers, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	20

Table No. 17—(Concluded)

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Employed in seden- tary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.....	9	8	17	9	47	56
Miners, seamen, etc.....	10	.....	10	135	.....	135
Prostitutes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Laborers.....	156	.....	156	2,397	.....	2,397
No occupation.....	26	7	33	632	69	701
Unascertained.....	5	1	6	260	10	270
Total.....	602	69	671	11,956	722	12,678

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since
October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Africa.....				3		3
Algeria.....	1		1	4		4
Armenia.....	1		1	4		4
Austria.....	33	3	36	329	18	347
Bavaria.....				9		9
Belgium.....				11		11
Bohemia.....				62	6	68
British possessions.....	1		1	32	1	33
Bulgaria.....				1		1
Canada.....	4	1	5	116	6	122
China.....	2		2	39		39
Cuba.....				8		8
Denmark.....	2		2	41		41
Egypt.....				2		2
England.....	16	3	19	418	20	438
Finland.....	1		1	20	1	21
France.....	6		6	192	6	198
Germany.....	69	7	76	2,028	141	2,169
Greece.....				17		17
Holland.....	2	1	3	28	1	29
Hungary.....	13		13	167	8	175
Ireland.....	87	22	109	2,096	271	2,367
Italy.....	37	2	39	526	13	539
Japan.....	1		1	5		5
Malta.....				5		5
Mexico.....				4		4
Norway.....	2		2	47		47
Roumania.....	7		7	34		34
Russia Poland.....	58	3	61	770	37	807
Sandwich Islands.....				1		1
Scotland.....	5		5	127	2	129
South America.....	1		1	8		8
Spain.....	3		3	20		20
Sweden.....	7	1	8	163	6	169
Switzerland.....	4	1	5	92	7	99
Turkey.....	1		1	24		24

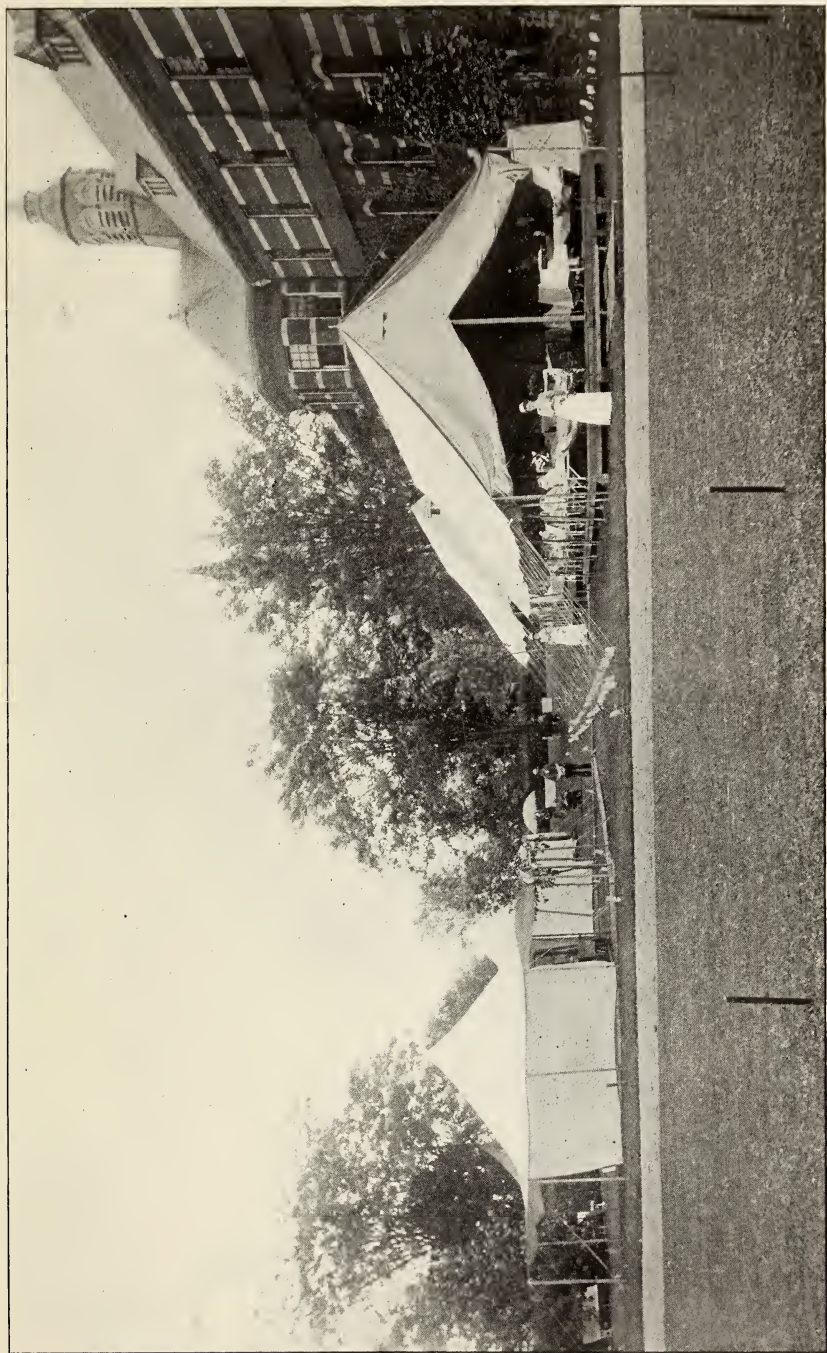
Table No. 18—(Concluded)

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
United States.....	233	25	258	4,407	173	4,580
West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	46
Unascertained.....	5	.....	5	50	5	55
Total.....	602	69	671	11,956	722	12,678

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 86 per cent were both of foreign birth.

In 2 per cent the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.8 per cent the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.



Manhattan State Hospital, East—Camp E—Feeble and Bedridden Male Patients.

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1904

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany.....			
Allegany.....			
Broome.....			
Cattaraugus.....			
Cayuga.....			
Chautauqua.....			
Chemung.....			
Chenango.....			
Clinton.....			
Columbia.....			
Cortland.....			
Delaware.....			
Dutchess.....			
Erie.....			
Essex.....			
Franklin.....			
Fulton.....			
Genesee.....			
Greene.....			
Hamilton.....			
Herkimer.....			
Jefferson.....			
Kings.....	13		13
Lewis.....			
Livingston.....	2		2
Madison.....			
Monroe.....			
Montgomery.....			
Nassau.....			
New York.....	633		633
Niagara.....			
Oneida.....			
Onondaga.....			
Ontario.....			
Orange.....			
Orleans.....			
Oswego.....			
Otsego.....			
Putnam.....			
Queens.....	2		2
Rensselaer.....			
Richmond.....	20		20
Rockland.....	1		1
St. Lawrence.....			

Table No. 19—(Continued)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Saratoga.....
Schenectady.....
Schoharie.....
Schuyler.....
Seneca.....
Steuben.....
Suffolk.....
Sullivan.....
Tioga.....
Tompkins.....
Ulster.....
Warren.....
Washington.....
Wayne.....
Westchester.....
Wyoming.....
Yates.....
Soldiers' Home.....
Total.....	671	.....	671

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment, September 30, 1904

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany.....			
Allegany.....			
Broome.....			
Cattaraugus.....			
Cayuga.....			
Chautauqua.....			
Chemung.....			
Chenango.....			
Clinton.....			
Columbia.....			
Cortland.....			
Delaware.....			
Dutchess.....		1	1
Erie.....			
Essex.....			
Franklin.....			
Fulton.....			
Genesee.....			
Greene.....			
Hamilton.....			
Herkimer.....			
Jefferson.....			
Kings.....	10		10
Lewis.....			
Livingston.....			
Madison.....			
Monroe.....			
Montgomery.....			
New York.....	1,433	497	1,930
Niagara.....			
Oneida.....			
Onondaga.....			
Ontario.....			
Orange.....			
Orleans.....			
Oswego.....			
Otsego.....			
Putnam.....			
Queens.....	2	2	4
Rensselaer.....			
Richmond.....	20		20
Rockland.....			
St. Lawrence.....			

Table No. 20—(Continued)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Saratoga.....			
Schenectady.....			
Schoharie.....			
Schuyler.....			
Seneca.....			
Steuben.....			
Suffolk.....			
Sullivan.....			
Tioga.....			
Tompkins.....			
Ulster.....			
Warren.....			
Washington.....			
Wayne.....			
Westchester.....	1		1
Wyoming.....			
Yates.....			
Unascertained.....			
Total.....	1,466	500	1,966

SPECIAL TABLE No. 1

Medical Service, September 30, 1904

Number of physicians.....	14
Ratio of physicians to patients.....	1 to 140
Annual per capita cost of medical service.....	\$9.4593

SPECIAL TABLE No. 2

Employees, September 30, 1904

Total number of employees.....	334
Ratio of all employees to patients.....	1 to 5.86
Ratio of attendants to patients.....	1 to 8.33
Per capita cost of all employees.....	\$57.6445

SPECIAL TABLE No. 3

October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904

Recoveries

Percentages:

On number admitted (excluding transfers).....	12.41
On daily average population.....	3.47
On whole number under treatment.....	2.68
On number discharged (excluding transfers).....	15.14

SPECIAL TABLE No. 4

October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904

Deaths

Percentages:

On number admitted (excluding transfers).....	40.51
On average daily population.....	11.34
On whole number treated.....	8.77
On number discharged (excluding transfers).....	49.44

SPECIAL TABLE No. 5

Average purchase price and per capita cost of staple articles of consumption
for the year ending September 30, 1904

	Average price	Per capita cost
Meats, fresh, per pound.....	\$0.0647	\$13.0191
Poultry, per pound.....	.1456	.6341
Wheat flour, per barrel.....	4.3013	6.2969
Butter, per pound.....	.2037	8.3561
Cheese, per pound.....	.0917	.7356
Milk, condensed, per quart.....	.1662	8.6607
Milk, cow's, per quart.....	.0450	.5781
Eggs, per dozen.....	.1865	3.6603
Tea, per pound.....	.1938	.5720
Coffee, per pound.....	.0965	1.2141
Sugar, per pound.....	.0466	2.4019
Liquor, distilled, per gallon.....	2.1117	.0351

Cost of coal consumed for the year ending September 30, 1904

Total annual cost.....	\$24,009.70
Annual per capita cost.....	12.2686
Number of tons of coal consumed.....	8,981
Average purchase price.....	\$2.6774

The HF Group

Indiana Plant

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